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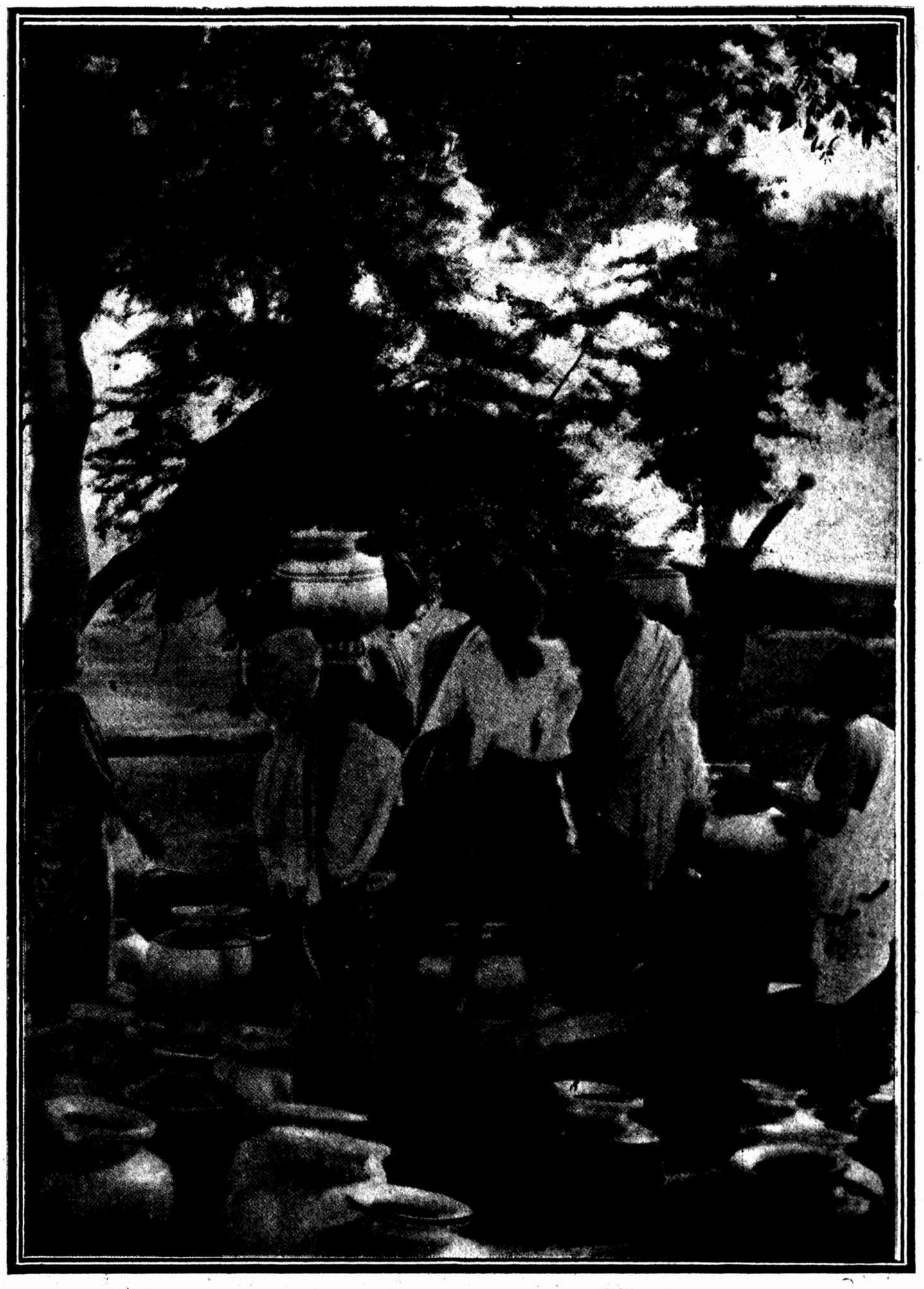


AT THE TAP

—Chilka Chalapatirao

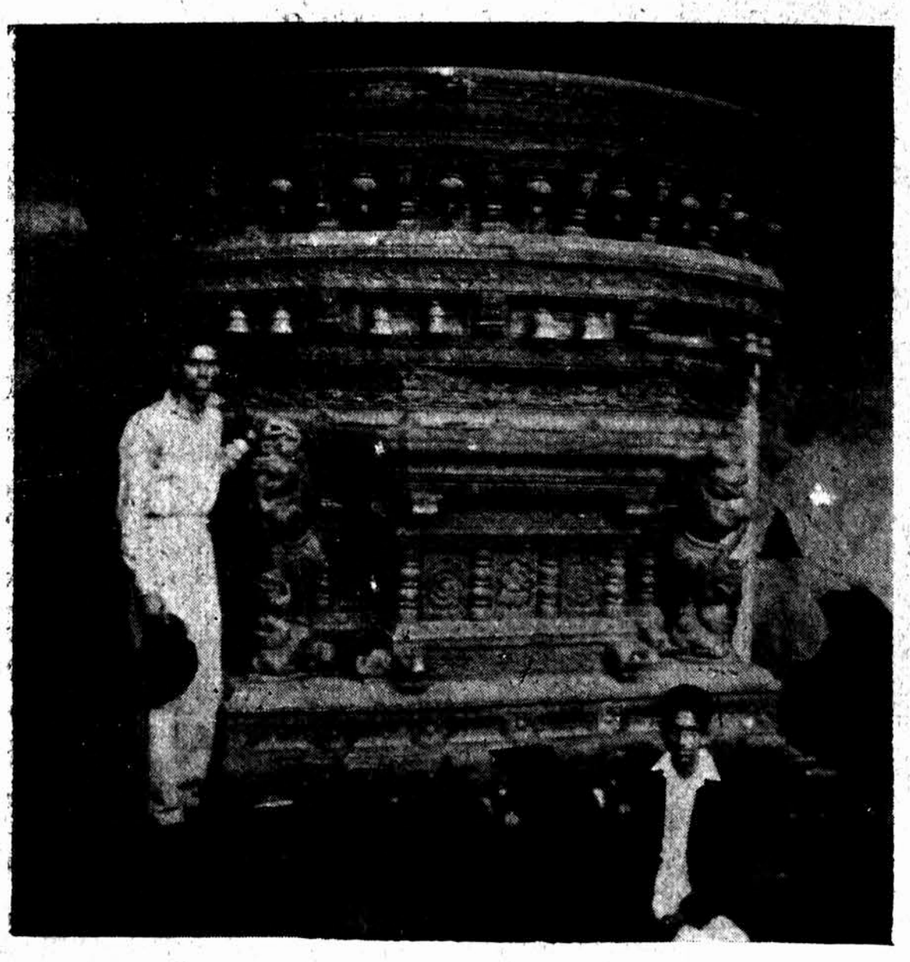
JAIN ARCHITECTURE AT MOODBIDRI

(SOUTH KANARA)

Left.—Teakwood Column, Chauter Palace, Moodbidri (Photo by W. P. Batley)

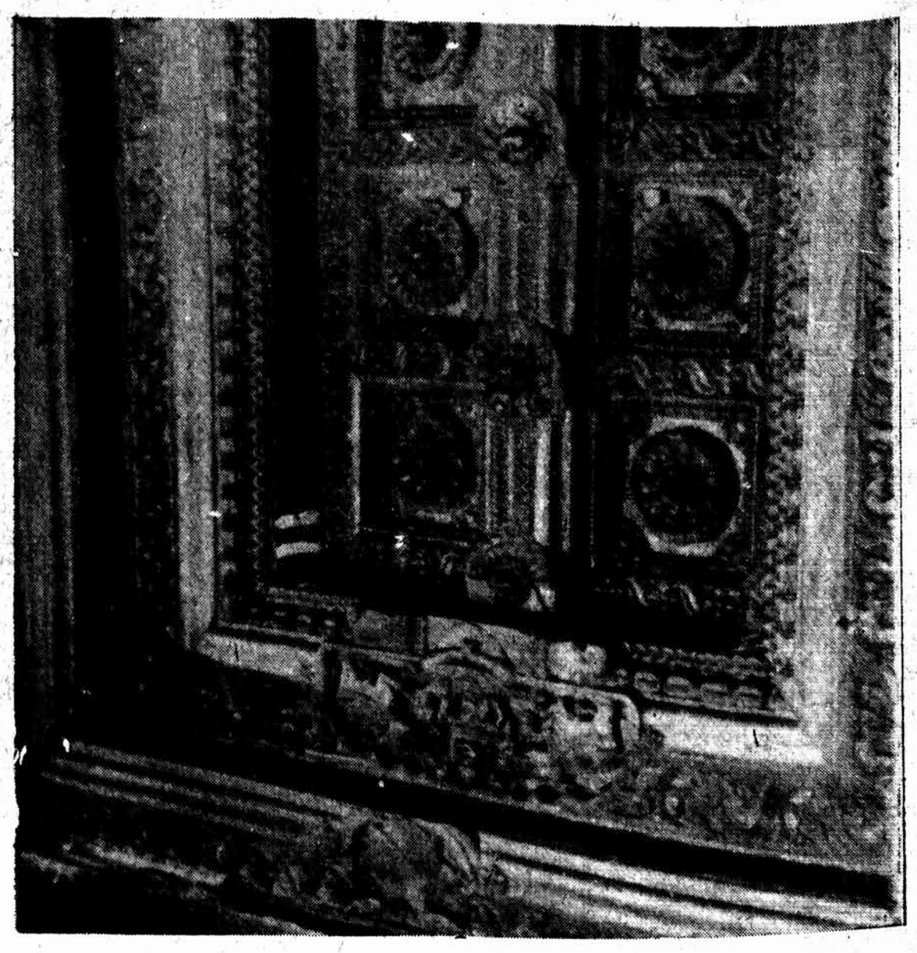
Right.—Details of Door, Chauter's Palace, Moodbidri. (Photo by M. H. Pandya.)

Savirakambada Basti, Moodbidri. (Photo by W. P. BATLEY).



A Typical Rath or Temple Car.

(Photo by D. C. Dastur.)



Door of Priest's House, Udipi.

(Photo by W. P. Batley.)

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BOMBAY: MARCH 6, 1938.

Literary Aspirants, Learn Here

A Free Lesson For All Those Who Wish To Write For The Press

(By V. RAMAN NAIR)

The fact that you were not born with a silver pen in your hand, as you, whose talents now blush unseen, have been told for the hundredth time, need not deter you from a literary pursuit that yields immediate dividends in a regular flow of cheques. A little imagination, you will concede, is, however, necessary. Imagine yourself to be a potential writer if there is that inevitable itch or urge for letters within you. The rest is all easy. For present-day free lancing, in all its essentials, is an "Eye-Handed" game, so to speak. You are required to have only eyes to see and hands to write.

THE "EYE" METHOD

Here all that our students have to do is to open their eyes. Those who complain they see nothing to write about do not possibly realise that all of us, even those who do not write, go about with our eyes open. The young free-lance should not, therefore, be surprised if he finds it necessary to open his eyes wider until they assume something like twice their normal proportion. The late Mr. Turner Socket, than whom no better newsmonger ever lived, was one who used to do it with good results. It was he who, on return from a stroll, produced and sold his very first contribution on "How We Get Head-ache."

(By "One who Got It.")

Many a Fleet Streeter we know of started with nothing more than a pencil and a pair of eyes. One of them, who was all skin and bones when he beat his ploughshare into a pen but is to-day the joy of over three million certified breakfast tables, made his debut reporting a series of what were then known as "sensational stare cases". So you might well begin the same way and succeed. Always remember there is more in the eye of a writer than meets the eye.

THE HAND-METHOD

Having discovered an idea or a subject, look out for a novel aspect of it—an aspect on which as an Irishman once said "the eye of man has not set foot before." Then only you can develop it into something original. And if you will write on one side of the paper and, in addition, equip yourself with a few tips to add the requisite professional touch and thus get over a few of the difficulties incidental to the work you will certainly go far. Here are a few of the many ways of adding that professional touch.

(1) Suppose you have to stress a particular point of which you know nothing. Then try and make it seem that that particular point is too well understood by the public to need any more than a passing mention. That will save you the trouble of stressing it.

(2) Conversely, when all that you write has nothing original about it, your duty is to cover that weakness by a pomposity becoming the exposition of some hard facts out of a sealed book.

For instance, if under (1) you had laid down that practically everyone now knows How Eggs is Eggs, you ought in the second case to begin in all earnestness—"It is surprising how few of us have any real idea of How Eggs is Eggs—'. A bold statement like this will at once grip the reader's attention.

(3) Stick to facts as a rule. But if for some reason or other you are afraid of running into bad weather for telling the truth, take care to add somewhere:—"It is necessary to state these facts bluntly"—or "you must not take offence at my frankness—". The reader will at once believe that you have stated the facts bluntly and nothing but the facts.

(4) If while elaborating an argument you find it necessary to quote some specific instances (of anything) don't waste time thinking. Just give one or two instances you can think of and add:—

"Numerous other instances could be quoted but why?"—or—"space doesn't permit of such instances being multiplied 'ad infinitum'."

And so on as necessary. With a little practice you will soon learn to employ such methods to advantage.

Remains then the last business of the freelance, the sale of his article. This is not a difficult matter. As stated, or should have been stated at the outset, there are tens of thousands of publications the world over and happily for the young writer the rejection of an article by one particular editor does not necessarily mean that it is bad. You may, therefore, send your article round from place to place until practically every editor has had an opportunity of rejecting it.

JUSTICE—

As Lord Chief Justice Of England Sees It

Lord Hewart, Lord Chief Justice of England has earned a reputation as a stern critic, a witty judge, an acute observer, and an understanding student of life. The following sayings, of his are from his work "Not without Prejudice" recently published by Hutchinson:—

Where there are just laws administered without fear or favour by incorruptible and impartial judges there is not much cause to fear popular outbreaks of revolution.

The only impartiality possible to the human mind is that which arises from understanding neither side of the case.

A judge is essentially a parasite, because in a perfect world judges will not be necessary, and for something like 799 million years the world got on very well without them.

The life of a judge no doubt appears easy to those who have escaped it. Yet a little reflection seems to show that a good many things are expected of him.

He is required to exhibit profound and permanent impartiality, but at the beginning he has only just left the Bar, where his clients probably expected of him a complete and invincible partisanship.

It is sometimes said that, while it is often difficult to decide between what is expedient and what is inexpedient, it is seldom difficult to distinguish between right and wrong.

What, one may ask, is the essential nature of that delicacy and good taste, that instinctive decency, self-respect, and social duty which make it necessary or desirable that an innocent woman—possibly delicate and probably sensitive—should be chained for a life-time to an habitual drunkard (for example) or a "drug-fiend"; to a hopeless lunatic or a convicted but reprieved murderer; to an habitual criminal or monster of cruelty; to a husband who has to all intents and purposes deserted her, or has compelled her to regard him, on strong and sufficient grounds, with an invincible aversion?

Change, movement, pace and variety seem very often to be important constituents of modern happiness—if anything is modern except the internal combustion engine.

The youngster makes a great claim on life, greater than his modest earnings can afford. He is able to drive a car some years before he can afford to own one. His earning capacity is for ever behind the cost of the life which he thinks he is impelled to lead.

So there sometimes arises a grave temptation to acquire dishonestly what he has come to regard as a necessary of normal life.

As things stand robbery is rarely a motive in murder, and, ordinarily, murderers are actuated by motives of hatred or jealousy, resulting in most cases from a set of circumstances which those concerned would perhaps call a "love affair."

It appears to be literally true to say at the present time that, wherever English law makes a discrimination, it is discrimination in favour of the less prosperous part of the community.

When people spoke of ethics they reminded Lord Hewart, he said, of the story of the tailor who sold a pair of trousers for thirty shillings, which was ten shillings more than he expected to get.

He asked himself: "Shall I keep the ten shillings or shall I be honest—and share it with my partner?"

"That's ethics," remarked Lord Hewart.

Freedom And War

"On freedom and war", Hewart said:—

If the State came into existence in order to make life possible, it continues to exist in order to make life good.

Will anybody suggest that the individual is utterly, and in all circumstances, to be subordinated to the State and the family?

It is sometimes said that the State, as distinguished from the individual, has an interest in the institution of marriage, and must, therefore, especially for the sake of the family and the children, watch with a jealous eye everything that has to do with divorce.

It is idle to seek to dictate the limits of warlike preparations, because every country is profoundly convinced of the duty of self-defence, and if and when war came every country would forthwith become a colossal munitions factory, and would throw its last ounce into the scale.

No, what is wanted is a patient effort to ascertain before-hand and to deal with the potential causes of war, not in theory, but in the world as we know it to-day.

The work will have to be done at some time. Why not do it before fighting, rather than after fighting?

NIGHT IN A BOMBAY STREET

Proud, potent Dusk
Rides on swift, dark-coloured horses
From the country
Into the city
Through her strong iron-gates
to assume her sway there.

But men have power
To stay the night's dominion:

Endless rows
Of electric lamps
Flare into frenzied light,
Neon-signs,
Red and blue and green,
Bear witness
To the variegated wounds
Suffered by the darkness
In her brave nightly fight.

Tall, slender towers
Spew forth
Volumes of sharp, blinding flood-lights
In a torrent of high-pitched passion,

A fleet of cars
Darts this way and that way,
Pouring out a shower
Of electric beams,
Spitting a thunder
Of shrill tools
And exhaust-pipe reports,
Leaving a floating cloud
Of ill-smelling smoke
Behind, in its quick trail.

—P. R. KAIKINI.

I.F.T.U. And Russian Trade Unions

Towards Unity In International Labour Movement

(BY MAZDOOR)

Since the last two years a strong movement has been initiated for effecting a rapprochement between the International Federation of Trade Unions, or the I.F.T.U. as it is called, and the Third International, the two leading workers' organisations of the world. The present move to unite these two wings which one time represented diametrically opposed schools of thought, it may be pointed out, was the result of Soviet Russia's entry into the International Labour Organisation; the Geneva Labour Conference held under the auspices of the I.L.O. furnished an ideal platform for the guiding spirits of the two organisations to meet, exchange ideas and explore avenues for the formulation of a united front and the devising of a common programme of action, and the inevitable outcome was the creation of a desire on both sides for a working agreement.

Fresh Negotiations

Already negotiations have been going on in France for the merger of the two rival national labour groups in order to present a united front to the onslaughts made on labour by the strongly organised forces of capitalism; and the Front Populaire, according to which the two French labour organisations adopted a common programme and method of action was the result of this desire for unity. As a result of the impetus thus obtained, the problem of the I.F.T.U.'s relationships with the Russian trade union movement came up for prominent discussion at the 7th Ordinary Session of the International Trade Union Congress held at London in July 1936. The Congress, in view of the serious international situation, was strongly of opinion that efforts to secure trade union unity in the international sphere should be continued, and it was decided that separate negotiations should be opened with the national trade union centre of the Soviet Union, as also with such centres in America, Australia, New Zealand and the Far East. In pursuance of this resolution, in November 1937, a delegation of the I.F.T.U. was sent to Moscow to discuss with the leaders of the Soviet trade unions the question of the affiliation of Russian unions to the I.F.T.U.

Russian Conditions

The negotiations have not yet led to a complete closing up of the ranks by the affiliation of the Russian trade unions to the I.F.T.U., as the Russian trade unions have enunciated a number of conditions which are to be fulfilled by the I.F.T.U. before any actual application for affiliation is made. The conditions are:

"(a) Intensification of the activities of the International Federation of Trade Unions in the workers' fight against war and Fascism;

"(b) Utilisation of all methods of propaganda and agitation against war and Fascism (workers' meetings, press, wireless, cinema, etc.);

"(c) Organisation in all countries of working-class sanctions against aggressor States—Germany, Italy and Japan (refusal to load and unload ships of the aggressor countries, refusal to transport goods destined for these countries, organisation of strikes in the undertakings manufacturing arms and war material for the aggressors, etc.);

"(d) Effective aid to Spain and China in their fight against the aggressors—Germany, Italy and Japan;

"(e) Contribution to Trade Union unity in the countries (United States, Czechoslovakia, Canada, South America, Spain, etc.,) where the Trade Union Movement is still divided or where any threat of a split exists;

"(f) Support for the workers' united front and the People's Front in the countries where they exist, in their fight against Fascism and war."

The delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R. also put forward the following questions relating to the organisation of the I.F.T.U.

"(1) The delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R. proposes the convocation of an extraordinary Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions, in order to strengthen the unity of the Trade Union Movement.

"(2) The International Federation of Trade Unions should have three Presidents, of whom one should be a representative of the Soviet Trade Unions. The Presidents would take the chair at the Executive in turn.

"One of the General Secretaries should be a representative of the Soviet Trade Unions.

"(3) The Soviet Trade Unions, in taking on the immense financial commitments which arise from the Statutes (5,280,000 French francs), should receive a guarantee that the millions of francs which would be paid by the Soviet Trade Unions would not be used for propaganda against the U.S.S.R. and the Soviet Trade Union Movement.

Need For Rapprochement

It is true that the Executive of the I.F.T.U. at its meeting held at Paris on 12th and 13th January of the current year under the chairmanship of Sir Walter Citrine rejected the above conditions put forward by the Russian trade unions. Nevertheless, a variety of circumstances unite to make the prospects of a rapprochement being eventually effected between the I.F.T.U. and the Russian trade unions not so dismal as would appear to be the case at first sight. In the first place, the old time antagonism and diametrical opposition between the view-points of the I.F.T.U. and the Russian workers' movement have disappeared and given place to substantial agreement on several questions of labour importance. Secondly, Soviet Russia is no longer regarded as an outlaw among nations, and the common opposition to aggressor Fascist States like Germany, Italy and Japan, and sympathy for the victims of aggression like Abyssinia, Spain and China furnish a milieu admirably suited for the germination of the seeds of better understanding. Thirdly, Soviet Russia's membership of the I.L.O. and regular participation in the Sessions of the I.L. Conference make sustained contacts between these two wings of the International labour movement possible, and thus conduce to the creation of environmental conditions favourable for a better understanding.

The vital differences between the economic organisation of Soviet Russia and of the countries in which the I.F.T.U. is strongly entrenched, e.g., Great Britain, France, etc., as also the differences in the structure of trade union organisation of the two groups, may make organisational unity between the I.F.T.U, and Russian trade unions difficult of achievement at the moment. Nevertheless, their common affiliation to the I.L.O., and the resultant new spirit of accommodation animating both groups tend to the establishment of a working understanding between the 13,500,000 (July 1936) members of the I.F.T.U. and the 20,260,300 (January 1936) members of the Soviet trade unions.

Volunteers of the Gandhi Seva Sena who made collections in aid of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital Fund at the Roxy Cinema on Sunday last.

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Architectural Riches Of South Kanara

A Visit To Ancient Jain Temples And Statues

(By P. N. Kallianpur, Artist)

Students of the School of Architecture, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, are taken on Study Excursion annually to places of architectural interest during Christmas. This year they visited Mangalore, Moodbidri, Karkal and Udipi in South Kanara District and on their way back spent a day at Goa seeing the old Portuguese churches and Hindu temples. Their grateful thanks are due to the Collector of South Kanara District and the tahsildars for the splendid board and lodging arrangements made throughout.

The party preferred the sea-route and leaving Bombay harbour they made straight for Mangalore. Touching Marmagoa on their way, they availed themselves of the opportunity to see Vasco da Gama during the five hours halt of the steamer.

At Mangalore they stayed for a day, visiting the museum and important college buildings, as also one of the tile factories. Though it was December the climate was pretty hot. It is rather a clean town with good wide roads, but with bad drainage arrangements.

Jain Temples At Moodbidri

Moodbidri is about twenty-four miles from Mangalore and is situated on some elevation amidst scenic surroundings. The winding way through the Ghats affords a wonderful drive and the red roads amidst light green paddy fields going up and down the ridge add to natural scenery. It is a quiet little town where you have a bazar once a week with tiny little cottages with large compounds. It was once a busy place of pilgrimage of the ancient Jains and a few remnant Jain temples tell their own tale. It is these Jain temples that made the party undertake this excursion and they have, indeed, been able to do solid work, measuring and studying a few of them. The Chanter Palace building has now lost its former splendiour, though the planning is very interesting and some of the wood carving is simply exquisite. The door panels and architraves, the colums and brackets as also the exquisitely carved wooden screen that has been preserved, are enough to make one wonder at and admire the skill of the traditional craftsman.

Skill Of Craftsmen

The Jain temples afford food for thought and study. They are in stone, but the craftsmen, who were accustomed to work on wood which abound in the district and had acquired great skill, seem to have lavished all their time and labour in carving on stone. All the carvings are Hindu in origin and craftsmanship and are more or less Chalukyan in style. The roof construction is typical and characteristic and lends a peculiar charm to the temple architecture of the District. The great Chandranath Temple, otherwise known as Thousand Column Temple, is a type to study and admire. The temple just referred to is axially placed and there are a few other temples along the road to the right as well as to the left fronting the roads, which are at right angles to the central road, but not facing each other. A former residence of a rich Zamindar, now used as a Sanskrit Pathshala, is a good example of the domestic architecture of the place. The gable entrances in the long compound walls are well proportioned and characteristic.

At Karkal

Karkal is, of course, a bigger town than Moodbidri and has again several Jain temples similar to those at Moodbidri. Here again lakes and tanks, fields and thickly grown trees and uneven stretches of black granite rock, with cottages and farm houses popping up their heads amidst green verdure, are indeed, worth the painter's brush. In one temple the image of God Vishnu reclining on Sheshnag is an exquisite piece of craftsmanship in stone.

The Gomateshwar statue in front of a temple at the top of a rock in an open court, rising about 42 ft. carved in one stone, attracts the attention and stupifies the onlooker. It is one of the three colossal statues of the kind that are spread about in Karnatak. The workmanship is beautiful and one does not know how it must have been carved and made to stand erect in its present position.

There are some other Shiva-temples at Karkal with typical 'Manastambhas' and 'Deepastambhas'. Mention must be made of these beautiful carved memorial columns (so to say) with a glorious crowning feature that one comes across in the South in front of all the Jain temples.

Giant Monolith Statue of Gomateshwar at Karkal.

Udipi

The Anantheshwar Temple at Udipi is marked out because of its curviliner planning of the upse and the sloping roof. There are eight "mathas" all-round and one sees the Rathas which are taken round the city on festive occasions. Carved Rathas in wood are always seen in the temple compounds in the South.

(N.B.—For other illustrations in connection with this article see inside cover page 3 of this issue.)

SHOULD YOU THRASH YOUR CHILDREN?

Love And Due Praise Will Prove More Effective Than The Cane

(BY PRAM NATH, B.A., Hons.)

I believe there are countless parents who believe in their heart of hearts that thrashing is the only effective means of bringing their children to a right and proper line of action. Perhaps they have never come to think seriously the dangers of it which according to them have very little significance. But the psycho-analysts know how the lives of many otherwise brilliant persons have been marred by their parents themselves. What an infanticide!

A Psychological Problem

I admit unhesitatingly that the most of the parents, no doubt, have no clear-cut principles in punishing their children. They would rather do it in a fit of anger which varies from person to person. But then this is no excuse for any parents to satisfy his or her own anger at the cost of their children. Slight punishment could be justified if given at proper moment, but the pity is that the parents would punish their children who are quite innocent.

Take for example a child, preferably a girl, as fits her nature to tell white lies, who by way of satisfying her imagination tells her mother about a certain ing which is absurd and untrue at the face of it. Now thinking that the girl is telling lies from some immoral motives, the mother loses her temper and thrashes her down. Poor little girl, her tender imagination is devoured by her mother as it is beginning to grow and the poor little girl is left sterile, and knows not the crime for which she is punished.

In many a case it has been found, as the past memories of certain abnormal persons reveal, that the progress of certain tendencies has been arrested at some particular moment and some fear of punishment is lurking in their memories which have paralysed their free growth. Also in many a case the cause of faltered speech is ultimately traceable in their life to an episode in their life when for some reason or the other they were severely beaten by their father or mother. If you are a careful observer you would find that the child would sometimes shudder at the slightest suggestion of a slap and would like to put forth some excuse begging for mercy but he would not be able to speak clearly. This episode might shock him to stammering.

Sometimes a child is beaten to death as it were. And this shock means some injury to some or the other part of the brain, resulting in the loss of balance and the child when he grows up cannot walk but only staggers. Thus he comes to have what is technically called by Morton Prince a "dissociated personality". Such a child is socially and intellectually backward, he is never sure of himself, no confidence and all inferiority complex.

Aedipus Complex

However, in any case whether a child is beaten by a father or a mother, it is always a father who stands to lose in so far as the child still attaches his or her affection to the mother. The reason is simple. While the mother would instinctively pick up the child and embrace him after being beaten by the father, the father by nature would very little care in case the child is beaten by the mother. Thus, the mother unconsciously generates the elements of hatred in the mind of the child against his father when she pampers the child in this case. The result, however, is of a very far-reaching character, which Freudians would, perhaps, explain in terms of Aedipus complex in the child. I am reminded of a case of a boy reported by one of the leading psycho-analysts. The boy in case always thought of "father killing time killing" inspite of himself. On psycho-analysts, it was found that the boy in his childhood was severely punished by his father. Now the boy came to acquire a deep-rooted desire, though quite unconsciously, to kill his father in revenge if he could only get time (chance) and these concepts always came together in his memory.

Mother's Greater Responsibility

Moreover, mother is responsible more than the father to introduce the child to a circle which she pleases. If the mother is tyranneous the maternal uncle for example, as he is the first to be introduced to the child, would generally be dreaded by the child. It is, therefore, that the lot of the persons introduced fall more or less with the attitude of the mother.

What, then, is the remedy when the child goes astray in spite of the repeated warnings. If at all, the little punishment should be given when you are sure that even the child himself would expect it. In that case the harm is comparatively little. But, if you make him a hardened sinner by thrashing him off and on the child is not to blame.

Just to train your child, you should always keep in view that in case of right action the positive method of rewarding the child, be it even by due praise, would be more fruitful than the brutal negative way of thrashing the child. He would automatically discern what is right and this would develop into a habit.

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WAR OVER WOMEN

Strange Customs Of Bathurst

(By TONY E. SLATER, well-known Australian writer).

Civil war has broken out at Bathurst Island, 50 miles from Darwin on the lonely north Australian coast, but you are not likely to hear much about it because civil wars at Bathurst Island are common, and few ever appear to get killed, anyway. The 2,000 aboriginals who live on this tropic island fight with spears. In almost every instance these tribal fights have been caused by women. This time it is because an old man has had his wife stolen and something had to be done about it. Messages craved on sticks have been received in Darwin, summoning the young men of Bathurst and Melville Islands to leave the mainland and return to their homes, sharpen up their spear and join in. It will take several more weeks before this battle begins to rage in earnest, as there are a number of ceremonies to be performed before the great battle cry is raised. There is no hurry to begin; time stands still for the aboriginals on this island which has been comparatively untouched by civilization.

Queer Marriage Laws

In all probability this was will still be raging when all is quiet again on the Chinese and Spanish fronts. The natives of Bathurst Island have been known to continue the same war for generations. After plastering their bodies with elaborate designs in red and yellow ochre, the warriors take sides, according to the totemic group into which each aboriginal is born. When they have exhausted themselves in hurling insults they start with spears and clubs. This marks the real beginning of the battle. The side scoring the most hits wins but as there are always heated arguments over the referee, the battle is likely to become more spirited as the days, weeks and months go on and as the wounded recover to continue their attacks. The queer marriage laws of this otherwise idyllic island are the chief reasons for these bloodthirsty wars. Marriage is everybody's business and is the predominating topic of conversation. The first rule is that man and wife must be of different totems.

Devotion is another rule which must not be violated. Indeed, some of the offspring are so devoted to their parents that they bury them alive when they become old so that they will be spared the pain of lingering deaths! Because the men on this Island are condemned to bachelorhood until they are 30 or even 45, the birthrate is seriously decreasing. Marriage is anything but a bed of roses in Bathurst and Melville Island for the unions are ruled by fear. There is no love in the matter at all. The wife is a slave to her husband and he beats her for the slightest offence and sometimes wives die from wounds inflicted by their husbands. As a husband generally has a number of "lubras," as they are called, the loss of one is of little consequence.

There are no single girls or widows on these islands. The girl babies are actually married on the day their mothers are born. This is how it is arranged, when a boy is born his uncles give him a mother-in-law who is called an "Emprenua". Her future daughters will all be his wives. Naturally, before the man-child can marry he must wait until his mother-in-law has some daughters and the first-born has to grow to girlhood before she can be married, which is generally at a time when her husband is old enough to be her grandfather.

Polygamy—The Correct Thing

There is no law restricting the number of wives a man may have. Polygamy is considered the correct thing. Blood relationship does not bar these natives from marrying and there are several instances of half-brothers being married to half-sisters. Totem relationship, however, is an inviolable obstacle to marriage. It is transmitted not through the father, as it is on the mainland, but through the mother, so that when a man has more than one wife the offspring are of different totems and are permitted to intermarry. When a man dies all his old wives are given to young men and his young wives are given to old men. As might be expected, the more wives a man has the less harmonious is the home atmosphere. Roused by jealousy, the lubras have furious fights among themselves which even a husband could not stop, even if he bothered to try. There is one wife in Bathurst Island who goes about her daily tasks minus a nose, which was bitten off in a fit of jealousy by one of the other wives and, in addition, they have to find food to feed their lords and masters. Although half the women are childless and the birthrate is low, thes islanders have no compunction whatever in destroying one of twins. The reason for this inhuman practice is that the mother cannot rear two babies at once. The infant is usually buried alive. The devotion of parents, usually inspired by fear, is so great among the offspring that they will provide food for their fathers and mothers before feeding their own families.

A Missionary's Experience

25 years ago the Roman Catholic church, hearing about the inhuman customs of the islands, decided to establish a mission station on Bathurst to try to improve matters. At first it seemed that the task which the priests had set themselves would be hopeless. It was realised that sudden changes involving the founding of family life among the natives on Chrisstian principles, would result in chaos, social, moral and economic. They eventually came to the conclusion that the only step they could take was to try to substitute monogamy for polygamy among them. This idea followed the visit of a ten-year-old girl who sought refuge at the mission station. She stayed until an old man, who was her lawful husband by trial negotiation before she was born, kindnapped her. In fear and trembling she returned to the station with a spear wound in her leg which had been inflicted by her enraged master. The old man's tribe arrived a week later, painted and armed for war. They demanded the return of the girl, but she screamed and pleaded with Monsignor Gsell, the missionary in charge, to keep and protect her from her husband and the warriors. To gain time, the missionary gave presents to the tribesmen. Their anger died down a little and they decided to settle down for the night and camp round the mission. Why not buy the girl? The idea came suddenly to the worried missionary during the night. Next morning when the warriors clambered on his verandah, he dazzled their eyes with a mirror, a tomahawk, a knife, a billyoan, a strip of calico, a blanket, a bag of flour and some tobacco, all of which, in the eyes of the old husband, were far more desirable than the girl. So it was agreed that this girl should be sold for these goods of which the value was about £2.

Wives For Sale

From that date until 1925, 124 girls were bought and trained by the sisters at the mission. When they were 15 or 16 and had a good knowledge of domestic duties, they were allowed to marry mission boys of their own choice. At various periods they were permitted to leave the station for a month's holiday, or "walkabout" as it is called in aboriginal pidgin English, Martina, the first girl who had been bought from the old husband married and had five children. On one of their "walkabouts" the eldest daughter Elizabeth, aged 5, was stolen. The family returned and explained matters to the priest, who had forgotten that Martina's daughters had been given away the day she herself had been born. It was Martina's son-in-law who had seized Elizabeth. The priest ordered Martina and the rest of her family to go back to the bush and not return to the mission until they had recovered Elizabeth. Last year, they returned to the mission with the missing child. The father had at last been able to seize Elizabeth from the old husband while she was playing in the jungle, near his camp. Father Gsell soon received word that the furious husband was making preparations to wage war on the mission so that he could once again take back his little black girl wife. The perplexed priest prayed It was all he could do, and he deemed it an answer to his prayer when the husband died (probably of old age) and little Elizabeth was set free.

HOW ALL OF A SUDDEN A DARK COMPLEXION LADY BECAME WHITE IN JAIPUR?

One Lady from Jaipur writes: "I was dark-complexioned, and my hands having remained uncovered they became blacker and blacker, and the elbow being very rough and absolutely black, my blouse could not beautify my hands. Afterwards I was advised to use your Chevalier Beauty Cream and after having used it for three months, I find that my skin has become as white as that of an English woman. Please forward 24 bottles to my address on receipt of this letter so that I may change the complexion of unfortunate girls of this place.

We hold many Certificates of this kind which are open for inspection.

TOKYO OLYMPIAD

PROGRAMME OF THE XIIth OLYMPIC GAMES

The programme of the XIIth Olympic Games Tokyo 1940, which had been drawn up by the Sports Department of the Organizing Committee was completed early in December. This programme is based mainly on that of the XIth Olympic Games Berlin, at the same time taking into consideration suggestions made by international sport federations. It will be submitted to the I. O. C. Session to be held at Cairo next March for official approval.

According to the programme, the Opening Ceremony will be held on 24th of August, the Games will be held over the period of fifteen days commencing on 25th, and the Closing Ceremony on 8th of September.

At the I. O. C. Session, held at Warsaw in July 1937, the question of including Canoeing and Handball was left undecided, However, as the participation of over five countries in these two items was guaranteed by two international sport federations by the middle of December, they are expected to be included in the programme of the Tokyo Olympic Games with the approval of the Cairo Session of the I. O. C.

The Track and Field events will be held at the Olympic Stadium, Swimming at the Olympic Pool nearby, Wrestling, Weight-lifting and Boxing at Kokugi-kan Amphitheatre, Fencing at two places, namely Kokumin Taiikukan (Education Gymnasium) and Ocha-no-mizu court (outdoor), Hockey at the Shiba Park Stadium Canoeing on Toda and Arakawa rowing courses, Football at the Olympic Stadium on 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 7th of September, Gymnastics at Kishi Memorial Gymnasium at Ocha-no-mizu, Yachting in the Tokyo Bay adjoint outside the Yokohama harbour, Shooting at Murayama Shooting Ranges, Basketball at Kishi Memorial Gymnasium and Meiji Jingu Basketball court (outdoor), Handball at the Olympic Stadium on 4th and 6th of September, and Rowing on Toda course in Saitama prefecture. For track races in Cycling, Shibaura cycling stadium will be used, and Nakasendo course for road races. The dressage tests in the Equestrian Sports will be held at Setagaya Equestrian Stadium, cross-country rides in the neighbourhood of Fuchu or Setagaya, and the last of the events, "Prix des Nations" Jumping Competition, at the Olympic Stadium.

A scots minister, remarkable for his absent-mindedness, visited a house to perform a marriage ceremony.

When all was ready, with the bride and bridegroom, best man and bridesmaids standing in front of him, he bent forward and inquired, "Is it a boy or a girl?"

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Metamorphosis Of Turkish Women

Revolution And After

(By Vasudeo B. Metta)

One of the most remarkable events of the present century is the complete transformation which has taken place in the life of Turkish women. Till the beginning of this century it was difficult if not possible, for a foreigner to see, much less to become acquainted with Turkish women of the better classes. They passed most of their time at home, and when they went out they wore a yashmak (veil) to hide their faces, and were frequently accompanied by a servant. And, if they were seen talking to a man in the streets they were roughly handled by the crowd. There were no Government girls' schools in the country; the only good girls' school in the whole of Turkey in those days was the American Women's College at Constantinople. It was on account of this complete seclusion of women that Pierre Loti found it impossible to meet his Aziyade openly during daytime in Constantinople and so he had to contrive to meet her clandestinely after dusk in a cemetery on the shores of the Bosphorus.

It should not, however, be supposed that the position of Turkish women was bad from every point of view. Like all Mahommedan women they had their personal property which their husbands could not touch without their permission. They would also sue their debtors in court in their own name and not under cover of their husband's name. And European governesses were employed in all good families to teach women French, German, English, Western music, painting, science, mathematics, history and other subjects. The popular European idea of thirty years ago that all Turkish women were uneducated, guarded in her harems (which means the apartments in a house which are specially reserved for women and nothing more) by gigantic Ethiopian slaves, with drawn scimitars and tied in sacks and thrown into the Bosphorus if they were found carrying on an amorous intrigue with some man or the other, was based more on fiction than on facts.

Beginnings Of Woman's Movement

The women's movement may be said to have started in Turkey in 1908 when the members of the Society of Union and Progress dethroned Sultan Abdul Hamid II and placed a constitutional Sultan on the throne in his stead. Among those who took a part in this revolution was Emina Senie Hanoum a woman novelist. Then in 1911, when the first National Club (Turk Ojak) was founded in Constantinople one woman—the now famous Halide Edib Hanoum—was elected its member. In 1912 the first women's club (Taali Niswan) was started. In the same year, when the First Balkan War broke out women acted as nurses for the first time in Turkish history. In the following year Nakie Hanoum was appointed the first woman Minister of Wakf (Pious Foundations) and Halide Edib Hanoum was appointed the first woman Inspector-General of School. During the Great War large number of women acted as nurses, and in the Greco-Turkish War which followed Halide Edib Hanoum took part in actual fighting.

Since 1922 when the sultanate was abolished and the National Government was firmly established at Angora, the position of women has undergone a complete change. The veil and polygamy have been abolished, the marriage age of girls has been raised from 10 to 17 years, and the medical examintion of the marrying couple has been made compulsory. Women are now elected to the municipalities, and the Parliament: there are seventeen women in the present Turkish Parliament. There are in Turkey to-day women judges, doctors, barristers, aviators, singers, actresses, painters, village councillors, business women, typists and taxi-drivers. Women are also being trained to fight as in Soviet Russia. Women are not disqualified for any employment because they are married. And by a law recently passed, a woman Government servant who is working in one town is entitled to ask the Government to give her in another town a post similar to the one that she had in the old town in case she marries a man in that other town. Women have started welfare centres and societies for the protection of children. Education has been made compulsory for all girls between the ages of 6 and 10 and a large number of girls' schools have been established in the country. The university at Constantinople and other educational institutions in the country have been thrown open to women. In all these educational institutions girls play tennis, and take a prominent part in running, high jumping and other sports.

Equality Of Rights

As women enjoy practically all the rights that men have got there are no separate clubs for women in Turkey now. The Arabic word hanoum, (the Turkish form of Khanum) which means lady, and which was formerly used as a suffix after a lady's first (the equivalent of the European Christian name), name, has now been discarded and the Turkish word Bayan, which means Madame, is used as a prefix. Thus the charming wife of the present Turkish Ambassador in London, M. Fethi Okyar, is now called Bayan Fethi Okyar. The wives of the Prime Minister and of other high Government officials now give receptions in Angora and Constantinople. Beauty contest are also held in Turkey. Some five years ago a Turkish girl was elected Miss Universe. And contests for the prettiest pair of feet are frequently held in the country.

Good and evil unfortunately go together in this world and so there is an evil side to the emancipation of Turkish women. Miss Grace Ellison, the English authority on Turkish women who died two years ago, noticed with regret that Turkish women are now losing their old grace, dignity and restfulness. Until 1922, there were no "unfortunate women" in Turkey in fact the profession was positively forbidden to Turkish women. But now they have made their appearance there. And with the increase in the tempo of Turkish life suicides are increasing among women as well as among men.

"Do stop that whistling—it gets on my nerves," complained Smith to the man at the next desk in his office.

"But you live near a station and must be used to the trains whistling?" said the other.

"Yes, but when I hear a train whistle, I know it's going away."

HORIZONS OF THE MIND

Problem Of Form In Poetic Articulation

(By "POETICUS.")

"The great life of the mind with its far-flung horizons"—a phrase of Romain Rolland's that Mr V. N. Bhushan reproduces for a motto and which would appear to have inspired at least the title of his verses*—has a meaning certainly profounder than it sounds.

IDEA OF M. ROLLAND

The author of "Jean Christophe", despite the apparent sentimentalism and flabbiness of his latter day work, remains a great poet and artist. He has moved from horizon to horizon spanning them into a harmonious unity with the skill of touch of one who can never have had enough of the great life of the mind.... For satiety spells sterility, a kind of hypertrophy of artistic-poetic sensibility and, as his "Soul Enchanted" reveals, the edge of his approach towards affairs of the mind equipped as he is with his vast knowledge of the realms where he moves, is sharpened, not blunted, with the movement of time.

"TWO HORIZONS"

Rolland has been occupied, throughout his career as a writer, with music and mysticism in so far as they absorb a substantial part of the mental life without, however, allowing himself to be excluded out of a larger and more comprehensive view of life. The soul enchanted is not divorced from her envirnment and the special function of poetry is that of examination (one ought to say, illumination) of reality, that of an economical summing up. But Mr. Bhushan does not appear to appreciate the truth of Rolland's phrase about mind's horizons. These need not be indistinct and unreal, a mere piling up of thick layers of scattered colour!

Through the maturing vineyards
of my thought-realm
A starry procession of tordus
parades at times—
To discover beyond the stretches of velvet horizons
Thought girls sporting with the
nightingales of song.

Or:

Is it a pure fib of fancy, a mere
man-made creed—
Or a heavenly bequest of a
bower of visioned bliss?

which refers to 'Romanticism' and

O New Year—
Help me to live
and not merely to exist;
Help me to be good,
To be good and to play
With images of young ecstasy!

is the prayer addressed to the new year.

TAGOREANISM

Mr. Bhushan's verses are typical of the neo-Tagorean style sedulously cultivated without regard to the value of words or thought-content of the verse and which can merely irritate. It is a style which, through its lack of precision and extravagance in crowded images and words lumped up in a procession, stultifies itself. It is dead, vegetative, drowned in its feebleness and it is not difficult to understand why a definite and strong reaction against it is setting in. And although this reaction may be negative and merely critical, it is welcome in so far as it clears the air of an influence that is both undesirable, and detrimental to the interests of fresh and vital expression.

FUNCTION OF FORM

That is not, of course, to suggest that such a style could be employed without reference to what is expressed and it is precisely because it impedes the essential function of expression that it is deprecated as unsuitable for a medium of communication of poetic experience. That is also not to deny that the 'manner' of communication cannot remain unrelated to what is expressed, that, in other words the problem of 'form' is also the problem of the content to which form simply lends itself as a literary medium. And the question arises: Cannot a form be evolved in poetic expression, other than the Tagorean or neo-Tagorean, that would be sustained by the strength of what is expressed? Such a form is, besides, an essential of individual expression and certainly indispensable in conveying poetic experience. It is not only possible but necessary to write a poetic diction that is not marked by sheer verbosity but is direct, economical and dependent for effect not on superabundance of words thrown haphazard but on their judicious use. Above everything else, it must be expressive, authentic of the emotion released through its pattern. It is possible to spray words as liquid tar is sprayed on modern roads: but the spray can hardly fulfil the function of poetic road engineering.

INDIAN POETRY

As far as the situation of Indian poetry written in various provincial languages is concerned, the problem assumes quite a different aspect. It marks a continuity in tradition without being traditional. Tradition, in that sense, has a cultural significance at least as far as the external form is concerned. It facilitates, does not hamper, fresh creation because there is spontaneity and adequacy of speech and language. That is why, on its representative level, the production of this poetry achieves so much in richness and complete articulation.

*HORIZONS. By V. N. Bhushan, the Ananda Academy, Masulipatam, Madras. Re. 1.

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Japan Challenges Britain In Far East

Builds Secret Canal Across Siam Which Will Nullify Singapore Menace

Curtained by vast Siamese army officered by Japanese, the world's most impenetrable mystery of modern times is today being enacted.

It concerns a new inland water route from the China Sea through the Gulf of Siam and right across Siam to the Bay of Bengal Burma. India and Europe.

It is a mystery of which the world of the white race has heard little, and America practically nothing, yet it furnishes the prime reason for the tremendous English naval demonstration to be staged from January 31 to February 5 at Singapore.

It is a mystery that may decide the fate of great nations in a new world war—a mystery drama that could easily destroy and nullify the value of England's new Gibraltar of the East, the fabulous naval base at Singapore with its world's biggest guns.

To the grave challenge this new route threatens against British supremacy in the Far East, the mystery project adds a menace to French control in Indo-China and to Holland's richly-prized possessions of the Dutch East Indies, writes a special correspondent of the "Los Angeles Examiner."

Because of Japan's secret understanding, the populace of Australia is strongly urging the United States Fleet, when it soon makes its Far East Pacific trip, to visit every Australian port as token of the firm friendship and close relationship between the United States and Australia.

And, finally, it is this mystery that induced Japanese Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, present minister of the interior and likely to be Japan's next premier, to voice his unprecedented threat of a few days ago:

"The yoke of the white races over the yellow must disappear. The mercantile interests of the whites must vanish in the sun of Japan's mission.

"When the whites are banished from Asia. I am convinced the yellow race will enjoy that happiness which heaven reserves for it.

"The economic strength of Japan exceeds anything the whites can imagine."

The mystery is just how far Japan has progressed with the building of a canal across the narrowest part of the Isthmus of Kra, in Siam, a few hundred miles north of England's mammoth new naval base at Singapore.

Is Japan still engaged in preliminary surveys of the Kra Canal zone, or has construction actually got under way?

There is at least some indication that construction has become a physical fact, and that the canal can be completed in two years, or at the most four—in either case virtually simultaneous with England's final completion of her naval base at Singapore.

Only 33 Miles Of Digging

A glance at the map which accompanies this news story will at once make vividly clear the gravity of this Kra Canal which, by the way, as a courtesy gesture from Japan to Siam, will be officially known as the Canal of Siam.

The canal when completed will enable the Japanese navy and mercantile marine to pass calmly from the South China Sea into the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean, several hundred miles North of the range of England's new 18-inch guns at Singapore, the heaviest and most powerful artillery in the world to-day.

It is claimed that because of natural water inlets in Siam's Isthmus of Kra, the river-like indentations of the Bay of Bengal running nearly 100 miles north and across, there remains only about 33 miles of canal digging to be done, through a sector where most of the land to be pierced is not more than 25 feet above sea level.

When the Kra Canal is opened, it will rival in strategic importance England's Suez Canal and our own Panama Canal, both from the naval and the commercial points of view.

At present all trade and naval routes of the Far East, whether from Japan and the Dutch Indies or from Australia and New Zealand, lead through the South China Sea, below the tip of Siam's Isthmus of Kra, through a narrow stretch of water between Singapore and the Island of Sumatra, a route that now is under direct firing range of Britain's huge guns of Singapore.

These Singapore guns were designed to control the life stream of Japanese commercial and naval traffic, but would completely fail of their purpose when Japan passes from China to India by a route hundreds of miles to the north, and incidentally, in passing by the southerly tip of Burma, directly menacing that British colony.

For purely commercial purposes the canal would make Japan's trade route about 1200 miles shorter than the Singapore route. The importance of this 120-mile saving from the naval-military point of view is incalculable.

JAPAN CHALLENGE TO BRITAIN —Black line indicates Japan's proposed new route through China Sea to Bay of Bengal, via Canal of Siam. ---Dotted line shows Britain's "life line" between India and Hongkong, China, under Singapore Naval Base protection.

Japan is said to be building a canal across the Kra Peninsula in Siam that will enable her to make trade and troop movements hundreds of miles away from the route now guarded by Britain's vast naval base at Singapore. The 33-mile route of the proposed canal is shown in black.

Armed At Singapore Base

British naval authorities have poo-poohed the value of a Kra Canal in public statements, contending they can "deal with it" by establishing a powerful air base in Burma. Other authorities assert that whatever England can do to the Kra Canal from the air, Japan can do to England's Suez Canal with its aircraft.

The Kra Canal is aimed directly at Singapore's naval base. Japan has watched with mounting bitterness the English activities at Singapore claiming the great new naval base is a violation of the Treaty of Washington. Its protests unavailing, Japan is countering with the Canal of Siam.

It is that Canal which is back of all the recent political moves in Siam manoeuvred by Japan—the enforced abdication of King Prajadhipok, educated in England's Eton, the succession to the throne of his 11-year-old-nephew, Prince Ananda, as puppet King; the dictatorship of Col. Phya Bahol, whose name as yet is scarcely known to the white races, but who is premier with absolute authority over Siam vested in him, and who is said to be ardently pro-Japanese.

Significant of his affiliations, Premier Bahol has barred from the Siamese skies all foreign planes except the Japanese, particularly over certain secret areas of Siam, chiefly near the Isthmus of Kra. Yet he welcomed a good-will flight of Japanese planes bearing a message of friendship from Emperor Hirohito of Japan.

The fact that the Siamese army is officered by Japanese, and that operations about the Isthmus of Kra are conducted with extraordinary secrecy is vouched for by Pierre Van Paassen, noted newspaper correspondent, who met the Japanese officers face to face when he sought to enter restricted areas about the Kra Canal.

Strangely, it was a white man who gave birth to the idea of the Kra Canal—Ferdinand de Lesseps, the great French engineer who built the Suez Canal and who once dreamed of building a Nicaraguan Canal—in place of which we eventually built the Panama Canal.

England Is Concerned

That England is tremendously concerned by Japanese movements not only in Siam but in China was learned by Hearst newspaper representatives while checking with authorities in Washington about the Kra Canal.

Attention was called to the fact that France, because of Japanese strength in the Island of Hanan has discontinued the use of the railroad connecting French Indo-China with China, over which military supplies were being delivered to the Chinese authorities.

Simultaneously with the discontinuance of this French railroad, announcement was made that a new military highway of terrific importance, linking English Burma from the Mandalay River with China, has been completed.

At the core of the preparations for that war of the near future is the Kra Canal, Japan's challenge to the British Empire and to the present and future allies of Great Britain.

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Dance-Forms Of Burma, Java, Bali And Ceylon

Visit Of Natraja Vashi, Noted Indian Dancer, To South Sea Islands ...

(By Manu Mul:i Thacker)

(This article, while dealing with the Dancer's visit, gives also some impressions of the dance-forms of Burma, Java, and Bali and a survey of the different forms of dancing as existing in Ceylon and as observed by the author of the article. Pictures illustrative of the various dance-forms appear also on the second inside cover-page of this issue.)

A Balinese Fan Dancer.

Desirous of widening his knowledge and exploring the roots of Indian dancing which linked Burma, Java, Bali and Ceylon in a cultural bond in the dim past, Natraja Vashi visited these places more with the spirit of an ardent student of the elevated art of dancing than of a commercial artiste. He, like an adventurer, with only a pair of bells as his medium of expression and his unquenched thirst as his only guide, travelled through these lands all alone, neither supported by a big orchestra nor by fat letters of recommendations to claim the hospitality of the Sultans of Java or of the King of Kareng-Asem (Bali). During his extensive tour he not only acquired new materials for his own art, but also took the opportunity to display his own technique of dancing for the benefit of the people of the places he visited.

He first visited Burma, where he made a deep study of the current forms of dancing and found that in Burma too, as in India, dancing was not considered a very respectable profession. Then, seeing enough of Malaya dancing, he went to Java, where he was honoured highly by the Javanese Princes and was made the guest of His Royal Highness Susuhunan. He took by storm the Javanese people by his fascinating art and made them realise the debt which Java owes to India in its fields of art, culture and religion. Prabhu Vinoto, the brother of his Royal Highness of Sura-Karta and the president-founder of Mardilagu the great institution which is working for the art revival in Java made Natraja Vashi its honorary member and arranged for lectures by him on Hindu Dancing for the benefit of the institution. Prabhu-Vinoto, being himself an accomplished artiste at directing orchestra, supplied music for the performances of Natraja Vashi under his own supervision.

In Bali And Ceylon

In Bali too he enjoyed the privilege of being a guest of the Hindu Raja Anak Agueng Gusti Jilantik. After studying the arts of the Javanese and the Balinese, he visited Ceylon, where he realised that Kandyan dancing was an indispensable form of dancing for him. At Colombo he gave a big performance of his newly learnt art with items of Indian dancing and was ably assisted and partnered by Chandralekha, who is famous in Ceylon as a successful exponent of Kandyan dancing. She is at present making an attempt to evolve "Lasya" movements from Kandyan Dancing of the males to make it a dance for the females of the land. To her goes the credit of being the first woman in her land to appear on the stage with Indian and Kandyan dance items. Kandyan dancing has made a great impression on the mind of Natraja Vashi and he expects to go back with few musicians to Ceylon by the beginning of the month of April to pursue his study of Kandyan Dancing.

Burmese Dancing

Burma, though it had become the prey of Mongolian invaders, has preserved to some extent its fine arts of the past. Though shut off from India by a wall of mountains, it has been able to preserve and practise till now the Buddhist religion, which to India is a vanished dream and a religion of the past. Buddhist art has been the most potent of all religious arts of the East and thus the Buddhist countries have preserved the relics of its past grandeur and its beautiful ceremonies through traditions. The religious ceremonies of the Buddhists are always given a tinge of enchantment through dancing. It is a point of interest to know that while the Burmese profess Buddhism, some of the ancient forms of Animism still prevail among them. Thus Burmese dance at times in adoration of the spirits. Dancing in Burma, as in India, is professionalised only by a limited and uneducated class.

There are three main features of Burmese dancing, "Koyandrai" "Nunu-Yin-Yin," and "Satpew" "Koyandrai" is performed by males only and is given an accompaniment of a big orchestra, with drums and gongs producing loud music. "Nunu-Yin-Yin" is danced by females only with gay, distinctive, colourful and comfortable costumes. "Satpew" is a dance drama in which dancing and singing play as important a part as the dialogue of the play. This "Satpew" has at times a collection of artistes exceeding hundred. Mr. Vashi opines that Burmese Dancing in its bare outlook resembles to a great extent the dancing of the Balinese. He also finds that some fundamental dance steps of Vaishnavite dancers of Manipur have crept in their dancing. In my opinon Manipuri influence in Burmese dancing may be due to the fact that Burma is linked to Manipur State by the mountainous route and must have come in touch with the culture of the latter. Just as the "Satpew" dancing takes the form of a dance-drama in Burma, Manipuri dancing too has assumed this form both in Manipur and Bengal at the present day. It is only since of late that Bengal has taken a liking to Manipur dancing and this form of dancing is mainly taught at Shantiniketan," the forest University of Poet Rabindranath Tagore.

Dancing In Malaya

The traditional dance art of Malaya is called "Rongeng", which is performed by both males and females. "Rongeng" is in its degenerated condition at present and its originality has been marred by the introduction of "modern fashion" into it to make it look a "refined" and developed art. In the accompaniment of the "Rongeng" western instruments play a prominent part now-a-days. Its rhythm is too monotonous for modern ears.

Javanese Dances

The Javanese people disclose a strange mixture of Hindu, Buddhist and Islamic cultures. In Java dancing is more or less a court function and thus a privilege of the few. It is performed mostly in the opulent courts of the Sultans, as was the Kathaka dancing of delicate movements of soft but technical foot work performed in the rich Moghal courts of North India. It is a point of interest to note how dances, whose source and inspiration were originally of a religous character, later became mere forms of entertainment. Kathaka was originally the dance of the Vaishnavites in praise of Lord Krishna. With the coming of the Moghals it changed into a form of luxurious entertainment. I think the same fate overtook Javanese dancing.

Some countries use the art of dancing in the service of religion, some to worship nature, some drive away devils or invoke gods through it, while some use it as a pastime and luxury and make it an aristocratic privilege. In Java there are two forms of dancing which are restricted to the class of Princesses only and are taught, rehearsed and performed in the presence of the Sultans. These are called "Srimpi" and "Bedoya" Mr. Vashi was given the rare privilege of seeing both "Srimpi" and "Bedoya" and he found that though the dances had the technique of Hindu dancing the stories

(Continued on page 46)

M. M. Thacker as "Mara."

Pantheru Dancers of Ceylon.

A Kandyan Dancer.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN

Scientists' Prolonged Search For Human Origins Yields Results Which Shake To Their Foundations Many A Cherished Religious Belief. Of Mankind

(By S. Ali Raza, M.A., B.T.)

Till down to the middle of the 18th century the very idea of probing up the origin of mankind was looked upon as something savouring or heresy. Throughout the long centuries that made up the annals of the mediaeval world. Religion was everywhere in ascendance. When, however, the clouds of dark and ignorance were dispelled by the coming of the Renaissance and the Reformation, the glamour of religion was bedimmed and people found themselves freed from the shackles of dogmatism.

New discoveries and researches were made in every department of human knowledge. By and by, it was realised that no particular institution, not even the Church, can for ever bound down the spirit of free inquiry and free criticism and that after all the dogmatic theology of Christianity, as taught in those days, should by no means be allowed to monopolize the interpretation of our phenomenal existence.

Among other sciences that received a powerful impetus from this new movement, by no means the least important are Geology and Archaeology. Then, as bye-product of the manifold progress made in all the various departments of human knowledge, specially the sciences abovementioned, we got a new science, the Science of Anthropology. The strange finds of archaeologists preceded, accompanied and followed by the geological discoveries, set a-thinking both the scientist and the philosopher. These relics of the bye-gone ages provided the data on which was based the fabric of scientific study of the origin of mankind.

Blow To Dogmatic Beliefs

Under the influence of this new movement all things of the past were questioned. Every thing that stood on tradition was assailed with the spirit as if of fanatical iconoclasm, pulled down and laid in the dust. The age-long theories of science and philosophy and of arts, even the general thought and habits of mankind that made up the sum-total of his existence, were racked and sifted and finally declared as tenable or demolished by the newly-freed and long pent-up critical genius of the world. The most ancient institutions of society were examined with ruthless severity, declared wanting and condemned. But this was not so with religion, although the new movement cut across the many important corollaries of the dogmatic faith. It took it a comparatively long time to acquire sufficient force and audacity to play the deuce with religion. Gradually, however, steps were taken towards a rational interpretation of things even where a dogmatic belief inculcated by the Church held its own. but the world was still too reverent and devout to allow itself to be cut off from the sustaining influence of the Church.

When, however, the data which anticipated new theories of the universe and human life swelled enormously, scientists and philosophers found it possible no longer to deny the obvious, and so courageously broke away from their last moorings which had kept them so long from venturing into the unknown waters where fog and mist lay still thick and fast.

In the beginning, even the most forward free-thinkers flinched from what would palpably be a sacrilegious behaviour, namely, dating the coming of man on earth at an almost inconceivably remote past and so heedlessly trenching upon the sacred authority of the Scripture, which assigned a much more recent date to that event. These scientists first temporised with religion by attempting to make the theories of science conform to the dogmas of the faith and for a time it seemed as if science would be an invaluable aid to religion, but when the speaking testimony of the dumb witnesses (i.e., osseous remains and stone implements) grew apace, rational minds lost their patience with the traditions of the Scriptures and launched upon a career which led them through the "void immensity", as if it were, to regions unknown and unheard and undreamt of.

Old World Theories Of Human Origins

The different theories of the beginning of the universe, although sometimes very amusing, do not take us any length towards the real solution of the matter. The Hindus believe that the world has been in existence for millions of years and that man was created by Brahma at a very remote time in the past. As for the Muslim and Christian Scriptures, they teach that man was created by God "in his own image", but they give him a comparatively very recent origin. The coming of Adam is computed by both the Muslim and Christian traditions to have taken place about 8,000 years ago.

In the early years of the second half of the 19th century the maturing intellect of the scientific world started to attack the old problem of the origin of mankind in a new spirit, namely, that of reaching the truth wherever it lay, irrespective of the teaching of the Scriptures. Fossil remains of man and of animals that have become extinct since long and flint implements were discovered as early as the 17th and 18th centuries. But they were not recognised by the scientists and it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that these relics began to be thought of seriously. After the publication of Lyle's "The Antiquity of Man" in 1863, the interest in these investigations was vigorously enkindled and year after year up to this day large quantities of bones, both human and non-human, and flint implements like the axe and knife, awls and needles of bone, have been discovered. The result of these discoveries has been remarkable and although even today there are many people who would turn up their nose at the strange, new-fangled theories of the anthropologists, we cannot with justice discount their arguments as untenable without examining them carefully.

Pre-Historic Times

The antiquarian scholars have generally divided the pre-history of man into two periods, the first, known as the Palaeolithic, and the second, as the Neolithic. The people who lived long, long ago, and used stone implements which were unchopped and without handles, were known by the first appellation. Those who came later are supposed to have been more advanced because they used implements of a superior make.

When the Palaeolithic age began, how long it lasted, nobody can say with any certainty. Geologists believe that the earth, which has been in existence at least 20,00,00,000 solar years, became habitable by man in the last Geological or Tertiary age, as it is called. Again, nobody can say when this Tertiary age began and how long it lasted. Possibly, it may have lasted many millions of years. Since this epoch is of such infinite length that merely saying that man existed during this period would not amount to anything, the scientists have further comparted this last Geological age into four period, known as the Eocene, Miocene, Pliocene and Pleistocene. The length of this last vestibule of time has been variously calculated or rather conjectured. The highest estimate of its duration gives it 200,000 years or even more, the lowest about 250,000 and sometimes even less than that.

As to the antiquity of man, there is a general consensus of opinion among the scientists that it was, almost certainly, in the last Geological age that he first appeared on earth. With regard, however, to fixing a definite date of his coming, there is such a wide difference among them that only the most conclusive evidence of the error of one school or the other can bridge the vast gulf between them. Some scientists believe that man has been in the world only for the past 7,000 or 8,000 years, which assumption squares well with the calculations of the Bible. Others, however, believe that he must have existed as far back as 100,000 years. Burmeister thinks that he existed 240,000 years ago, while Drapper gives him an antiquity of 72,000 years.

It is not possible in the short space of this article to give even a bare outline of the important finds and their merits which have led the scientists to form the abovementioned ideas about the origin of man, but a casual mention of some of the important remains of man and his belongings, as also of the animal contemporaneous with him, that have been unearthed by the spade of the archaeologist, will not be out of place here. In the third decade of the last century some flint implements associated with animal bones were found in Kents' Cavern and Brixham Cave. When they were examined by experts they were found to have lain under a stalagmite floor, where they were discovered, for 12,000 to 100,000 years. Since it was evident from the shape and appearance of the stone implements that they must have been fashioned by human hands, man was supposed to have existed before their manufacture.

One of the great pioneers of this movement, which aimed at digging up the lost history of man by the aid of science, was a Frenchman, M. B. de Perthes. He accidentally came across a human mandible which was found buried near a mill called Moulin-Quignon. Along with that were also found bones of certain rare animals and stone implements. The news of this strange discovery soon spread far and wide and the leading scientists of England, France and Holland met together in an International Congress called at Paris in 1863. The sole object of this meeting was the discussion whether the so-called human mandible found by M. de Perthes was really human mandible, as was claimed by himself, or not. After a few days' discussion the meeting was dispersed as the scientists did not come to an agreement, "leaving the jaw as much as ever a bone of contention".

"Fossil Man Of Denis"

Another important discovery made before the publication of Lyall's famous work was "The Fossil Man of Denis". A human skull and some bones were dis-associated with lava from the covered in 1844 which were found associated with lava from the volcanic erruption of the Le Puy. The skull was described by M. Aymard, Conservator of Le Puy Museum, and was experimented upon by osteological experts, Sir Charles Lyall himself being one of them and its genuineness and high antiquity was admitted by all. Up to that time people were so tenacious of their religious belief they that did not pay any heed to the discoveries of the scientists. It was not till the revolutionising theories of Darwin embodied in his famous work, "Origin of Species" were given to the world, that the scale of prejudice fell off their eyes and the new doctrines began to be acclaimed in educated circles.

Among other discoveries, the human skull found at Tilbury Dock in England and a human skeleton found in the gravels at Galley Hill in the same country in 1888, as also a human mandible found in Filtdown Common, in Sussex, are very important, as

(Continued On Page 40.)

SCIENTIST, MYSTIC AND SEER

As Years Roll By The Extraordinary Spiritual Genius Of Swedenborg Shines Brighter And Brighter

The case of Emanuel Swedenborg is a strange one. He never preached, but some 140 churches have been established on his teachings in fourteen different lands. He never pushed himself on the public, being a humble and modest man, but his name is revered to-day all over the world, writes Baron Palmstierma in the "Manchester Guardian". Scientists hail him as a great pioneer in many branches of human progress—an Aristotelian type of mind—and seeking souls drink from the "living river" of his spiritual teachings according to that blind and deaf genius Helen Keller. Swedenborg was forgotten, though, by the world about him when he died in London 166 years ago and was buried in a small Swedish church in the City of London, now non-existent; and in his own country his name gave no echo for a considerable time. Truly we must say that his case bears out the conquest of spirit over matter, over time and space.

It is the spirit of Swedenborg which fascinates every reader of his life. He was so unique in his attitude that he cannot really be compared to anyone else of those who set a mark on human life on earth. I can only give a few hints on what constitutes the greatness of his spirit, and the reader who takes an interest in Swedenborg is well advised to pursue studies of his own in order to explore the secret force of a mind which seems to acquire increased influence the more we are distanced from him.

An Absurd Charge

Is it necessary to state in the first place that he was completely in his right mind and not insane? Perhaps it is, because some psychologists have seized him and have classified his mind as one of their notorious cases. All through the history of mysticism and visions we meet the same treatment of the great, inspiring leaders, who brought some new light into our shadow world But how could a mentally deranged mind have made such deep impression, as he did? Kant studied him and found him worthy of a controversy; Goethe was impressed by him and so was young Blake, Coleridge, Carlyle, the Lake School of English poets, Coventry Patmore, and Henri de Balzac. Emerson wrote that "his dignity of thinking is an honour to the human race." The interesting fact is that some of Swedenborg's deepest spiritual works were published during a period of great public activity. He then took a rather prominent part in Swedish politics, wrote memoranda on currency matters which were the best laid before the Diet, and suggested useful industrial reforms. People who did not understand his ways could say "He is queer," but his intellectual power even in the last years was manifestly undiminished.

No, Swedenborg was in his right mind, but he was one of the most singularly equipped men that have ever lived amongst us, and it is better to try to understand his career than to use the cheap method of shelving him by registering his name on the sick-list.

His Life And Times

We have before us a most representative example of a seeker. He lived in the days of Queen Anne, when great changes took place in Europe and great intellects, sharply individualised, laid foundations for further strides in human progress. He was born a seeker, which statement is puzzling enough, as it makes us hesitate whether the individual, after all, lived before being born. Already as a child he tried respiratory exercises in order to find out their effect on our perceiving capacity—a sort of Yoga pupil,—and once his education was finished he set out to travel, not only through many lands, but to learn from the great men of his time. Sir Isaac Newton, particularly, and to explore every branch of science which could possibly give him a clue to the secret of the universe and the soul.

He started in mechanics, and, always desiring to be useful, dropped along his road a series of inventions. It is curious to mention in our days of armament race in the air that in 1718 he had a plan ready for a machine to fly with, and he also produced a submarine boat and a musical instrument on which everybody could play all sorts of music! He traversed the fields of mineralogy and of geology, making epoch-creating experiments and suggestions. He reached up to the stars and thought out a nebular theory which is still accepted Laplace was influenced by him.

Pursuit Of The Soul

Swedenborg forced his way through biology and made statements which are of much interest for the Vitalist School, and Psychic Research workers ought to study his explanations concerning telepathy and clairvoyance, gifts which he possessed himself to an astounding degree, as proved by documents of the time. He pursued the human soul, and, finding the brain to be an organ on which it acts, he studied the "grey substance" and the nerve system and became an acknowledged brain expert far ahead of his century. He penetrated deeply into the construction of the junction connecting soul and body, but when he at last tried to get hold of the soul itself and grasp its secret he could not proceed any further on the road he had followed, the soul being of other consistence than the material body and unattainable through mechanical means. The spirit can only be approached in the spirit. The seeker now stood at the crossways, and, having lost his bearings, must either bow to the inevitable failure or venture to plunge into the void where eyes do not lead. The seeker in him was stronger than doubts in himself, and he was also helped by a firm faith in a God of Love and the words of the Gospel that the one who seeks shall find the truth.

The Way Out

The greatness and the humility of Swedenborg is proved by the attitude he now took up. He quietly recognised that he was at a standstill and sat down to meditate on the powers of his soul. Could they carry him across? Could he reach beyond the range of limited sense perceptions?

The revelations which reached him during the last 36 years of his life are most amazing. Following his usual method, he noted down all the heard and saw very carefully and put it into systematical order, with the result that the libraries in many countries are filled with big volumes containing his extraordinary descriptions of the spiritual world. He was at home there, he said, and thought it most natural to speak in a conversational manner to those who descended from the beyond. A discerning reader will find much of this material to be coloured by the author's own ideas and the circumstances in which he lived and the fight he undertook against a stale Lutheran Church dogma, but enough remains of visionary purity and unique insight to characterise Swedenborg as one of the great seers. In an age when we have become aware of the futility of mere mechanical progress and find that we have to return to a weighing of values which may bring release to starving souls it is worth while indeed to study the results to which such a thorough and genuine seeker arrived.

His Doctrines

A student of religious systems will find a special interest in observing that his doctrines in the main are in accordance with other high revelations, which seems to bear out the view which is often stated that all of them at the foot touch the same profound divine source. Swedenborg gives an interesting explanation in this respect which it may be allowed the editor of "Horizons of Immortality" to mention. He spoke of "little tremulations" or, we should say, "waves of short length" which reach human beings from the depth of the universe and which are means of communicating not through bodily senses but a more refined medium and acting on the soul. He asserted that the soul could free itself from the chains of the body and become responsive to spiritual influences. Schopenhauer in the nineteenth century tentatively published ideas in accordance with Swedenborg's views Researches in this direction correspond to the new turn in physical science and ought to be pursued. Wherever love reigns unsoiled by self-interest God is actually present is the fundamental thought of Swedenborg. In that respect he might be called a monist. At life of loving kindness brings experiences deeper than intellectual knowledge, he knew, and so far he can be ranged amongst the mystics. But what especially characterises his scriptures at this later stage is the emphasis laid on the possibility of spiritual intercourse.

Swedenborg was a humble and gentle nature who could be seen in Marylebone walking about in his wig and cloak with some gingerbread for children in his pockets. His door was open to visitors. He never argued. Truth takes care of itself, he said. He liked congenial company, drank coffee, and did not despise a pinch of snuff. He inspired respect for his upright character and wisdom, and he drew love because he loved humanity.

A Hindu priest putting the Holy "Tilak" mark on the forehead of a devotee on Mahashivratri Day on the Chowpatty foreshore.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"JAPANESE LADY IN EUROPE"

"JAPANESE LADY IN EUROPE. By Haruks Ichikawa. (Jonathan Cape) 10s. 6d.

There is a piquant saying in the vernacular of Gujarat to the effect that a donkey may go on a pilgrimage to Mecca but will return (in spite of everything)—a donkey. The notion that "travel broadens the mind" is one of those slightly ridiculous fallacies which an overburdened world hugs to its bosom in the interests may be of Internationalism and Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son. Travel does not broaden the mind. It is the enlightened 'traveller' who illuminates and glorifies whatever he looks upon. Haruko Ichikawa is just such a traveller—enlightened, illuminating , piquant, entertaining, delightful, and with a penetration which can only be described as "a sixth sense." She seems to be the very embodiment of the fragile daintiness and delicacy typical of a Japanese print and though she describes herself as a 'tomboy" her sensibilities are acute and delicate to a degree. This travel diary was written when the authoress accompanied her husband, who had gained a Kahw scholarship, on a tour through Europe. She visited Russia, China, England and Wales, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Central Europe, Switzerlant and Spain and she has something remarkably fresh and original to say about each The jaded reviewer who has time and again been taken on event cramping tours through all these places visiting "beauty-spots" and famous cathedrals, admiring statues which have to be admired, gushing over Titien and Leonardo da Vinci and evaporating in a blaze of enthusiasm over Ober-ammergau the Salzburg Festival feels incredibly grateful to this charming lady for the novelty of her outlook and the humanity and sympathy with which the book is informed. The chapters on Spain and the description of a bull-fight are all amazingly well done, and I think are the best in a really excellent book.

Very entertaining too is the description of a dinner at the Binyons when Mr. Walter de Pa Mare proved too persistently interrogative and of an encounter with two poets—Mr. Edmund Bhurden and Mr. Nichols.

As David Garnett observes in "The New Statesman and Nation" "Mrs. Ichikawa is a most unexpectedly good traveller, being bold in taking the initiative! openminded in her judgments and showing a readiness to like people and a quickness in understanding them," It seems a pity that Mrs. Ichikawa's trip did not extend to India. Otherwise we might have been privileged to see ourselves through the bright eyes of a wise, enchanting and keenly observant lady. In any case we hope we shall have more from the pen of this talented and delightful writer. I have enjoyed every page of "Japanese Lady in Europe" and can recommend it with my hand on my heart to every discerning reader and lover of books.

HILLA C. VAKEEL.

An Irish maid had been home to attend the funeral of a friend.

"How did you get on, Bridget?" asked her employer, when the girl returned.

"Indade, an' I've nivir enjoyed myself more for years, I haven't. At the wake 'twas myself cried loudest of all. Thin, comin' back from the cemetery, the eorpse's own brother held my hand and said I was the belle of the funeral!"

Economics Of Agriculture

"INDIAN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS".—By Ambalal D. Patel. M.A.,—D.B., Taraporevalla Sons and Co., Bombay.—Price Rs. 6

Now that the attention of Governments and the public in India is being concentrated on the problem of the improvement of the lot of the population living in rural areas, it is an encouraging sign of the times that growing efforts are being made to collect full and reliable information about the social and economic conditions prevailing in our villages. No programme of rural improvement can be intelligently undertaken and effectively carried out unless it is based on detailed information regarding the conditions that require amelioration. Though the problems of Indian rural economy are fairly well-known in general, the actual social, natural and economic conditions vary from place to place in the same province or district Mr. A. D. Patel, therefore, did well in selecting a taluka for his intensive study and collected all the facts he could, regarding the life of villagers in it. The title of his book is, indeed, misleading, though he has added in parenthesis at the top of the contents of the chapters that the enquiry relates specially to Borsad Taluka of Kaira District.

One feels inclined to endorse the remarks of Sir Vijayaraghavacharya who has contributed a brief foreward to the book in this respect. "Mr. Patel has missed the whole object and scope of an enquiry like his in aiming to visualise all aspects of the agricultural life in India.' This aim is both futile and uncalled for. Sir Vijaya would have liked Mr. Patel "to have left learned authorities alone and attempted a detailed first-hand account of the art of agriculture as practised in Gujarat". And his judgment is correct.

The book contains valuable information, collected with great care and trouble about the life and the business of the agricultural population of Borsad Taluka. Every aspect of that life and that business has been enquired into and facts and figures relating to them have been given. We have an interesting analysis of the agricultural industry as it is carried on in the taluka and a good account of the rural trade and industries. The picture of social life drawn by the author is vivid and full and his various suggestions connected with it, are calculated to be helpful. The book ought to be read by every one who is interested in the cause of rural improvement.

V. G. K.

INDIA AND JAPAN

"COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND JAPAN"— By Prof. C. N. Vakil and D. N. Maluste, Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd. Price Rs. 5.

The attempt of Japan at territorial expansion and economic exploitation in China by aggressive and violent methods, has deservedly evoked condemnation in this country. But it should be borne in mind that after the Russo-Japanese war, Japan became an object of admiration and a model to follow in this country. And even to-day, apart from its vice of imperialist exploitation of its neighbours, Japan continues to excite lively interest in India where people are anxious to know how that small Asiatic nation has succeeded, in the course of two generations, in raising itself to the status of a first-class power and a redoubtable competitor to leading Western States on the field of industry and commerce. For years together Japanese goods were preferred in India to those coming from other countries and a steady flow of Indian students and businessmen has been going to Japan to study the industrial organisation of that country. Cheap Japanese goods have, however, been recently flooding the Indian market and competing with indigenous commodities. Japan has also a whip-hand in our trade with inasmuch as that country is the largest single consumer of Indian raw cotton. This is how that country could derive a hard bargain with us when the Indo-Japanese trade agreement came to be entered into.

All these facts and tendencies have been exhaustively discussed by Prof. Vakil and Mr. Maluste in their study of the commercial relations between India and Japan. As a useful back-ground for the elucidation of the main subject, the first two chapters have been devoted to a description of the history, and the present condition of the economic organisation of Japan. In the next four chapters we have a detailed analysis of Indo-Japanese trade. The nature of the competition between this country and Japan is dealt with in the next chapter and the last chapter is devoted to the Indo-Japanese trade agreement. There are four appendices reproducing certain relevant documents. The superior competitive power of Japan is examined with a view to ascertain its secrets which are now known in other countries but which merit special attention in India. There are a good many lessons which people in this country can learn from the economic organisation and industrial and commercial methods of the Japanese. The book under review has made a useful contribution to our knowledge of this important subject.

V. G. K.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS 1936:

Series of League of Nations Publications 1937. II.A.17 384 pages: Price: 10; dols. 2.50.

As in previous years, the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations has prepared a new edition of the International Trade Statistics (1936), which has just been published. The new volume gives foreign trade statistics of 65 countries for the years 1934-1936. For most of the countries there are seven tables showing respectively Imports and Exports of Merchandise (by years and by months), Imports and Exports by principal countries, Imports and Exports by principal articles, Imports and Exports of Bullion and Specie, and finally, Imports and Exports by Classes of the International (Brussels 1913) Classification. There are altogether well over 300 tables.

In addition, the present volume contains a series of tables showing imports and exports grouped according to the classification drawn up by the League Committee of Statistical Experts under the terms of the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics (Geneva 1928). The adoption of this new classification, which consists of a "Minimum List" of 456 commodities, was recommended by the Council of the League in September 1935. As a result, about twenty countries have sent in statistics based upon it. The tables contained in the present volume show in comparative form the imports and exports of each country, classified according to the 17 sections and 50 chapters of the "Minimum List," and re-classified into 10 groups according to "Use" and 3 groups according to "Stage of Production."

The chief merit of this publication is that it condenses into a handy single volume an immense quantity of statistical material produced by practically all the Governments of the world.

BANKING IN INDIA

BANKING IN INDIA (2nd Edition). By S. G. Panandikar, M.A., D.Sc., Econ, (London) I.E.S., Publishers:—Longmans, Green & Co., Limited.

This is the second edition of a very useful little book on the subject which gives a clear and up-to-date account of banking in India within a compass of 353 pages in a very easy style. The second edition just out brings the subject up-to-date. The author traces the progress of banking in India beginning with the indigenous bankers and old agency houses bringing us to the Presidency banks, Imperial Bank, the Exchange Banks and finally to the Reserve Bank of India. He rightly states that banking had a very old origin in this country which possessed a system of finance which admirably fulfilled our needs and proved very beneficial to the country although the method of work was different in many respects compared to Western banking. Hundis or indigenous bills of exchange came into use from the 12th century and it appears that under the early Muslim and Moghal rule in India, indigenous bankers played prominent part in lending money, financing internal and foreign trade with cash or bills and giving financial assistance to rulers during periods of stress. The author traces the decline of indigenous bankers to continuous warfare and chaos that resulted from the break-up of the Moghal empire. There is a fund of information in a small compass with regard to the progress of the Presidency banks as well as the various joint stock banks in this country which is sure to prove to be of considerable interest and importance to a student of banking. The exchange banks have also been dealt with and their progress carefully noted. Rural finance also has received the author's attention in three special chapters. The Post Office and the Government loans as well as the stock exchange receive their due treatment. The functions and operations of the modern commercial banks on Western style have been dealt with some care. It is an interesting little volume which should find a place in the library of all interested in banking in India.

"S. R. D."

IS REINCARNATION TRUE?

"MESSAGES" ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM "MADAME BLAVATSKY" FROM "NEXT WORLD" MAKE HER THROW DOUBT ON WELL KNOWN DOCTRINE OF METEMPSYCHOSIS

(By V. D. Rishi, B.A., LL.B.)

The doctrine of reincarnation is not yet unanimously accepted even by those who believe in life after death. The principle was keenly discussed in all Spiritualist Congresses, and no unanimity could be arrived at on the point, although a large majority favoured its acceptance. The Theosophists as a body believe in it, as its leaders had advocated it and proved it in several ways. The Hindus also admit it as the basic principle of their religion, and several authorities in the Gita and other sacred books are quoted in support of the doctrine. Some of them find it difficult to reconcile it with human survival after death, as they mistakenly think that the soul is immediately reborn in another physical body. Instances of memory of previous incarnation are often cited as conclusive proof of rebirth, but very few care to consider the point critically and to obtain further evidence on this matter of vital importance to humanity

In this connection it will be interesting to know what Madame Blavatsky, the leader of the Theosophical movement, expressed in her communications from the next world on one occasion. She controlled Mrs. Wickland, the wife of Dr. Carl Wickland of Chicago, whom I had the pleasure of meeting at the last International Spiritualist Congress in Glasgow. He used to converse with discarnate entities for thirty five years through his gifted wife who had remarkable mediumistic powers. When Madame Blavatsky had controlled her, she was asked among other things about her views regarding Reincarnation. The following replies were given by the spirit, which will show what the venerable lady now thinks about the point. Perhaps, the genuineness of the messages may be doubted by some sceptics, as Madame Blavatsky also fears, but the circumstantial evidence ought to remove all doubts about it, and justify its authenticity.

authenticity. They are published in Dr. Wickland's book "Thirty Years Among the Dead".

Madame Blavatsky's Message

Addressing Dr. Wickland said, "I wanted to come to you this evening. I believe in the work this little circle is doing, and I am very pleased with the work you are carrying on. I wish there were more to help us, to meet us on a half way basis to understand there is no death.

I do wish I had taught this truth more, and also that I had tried to look further into it. I knew about it. I also had many manifestations.

I do not know why, but when truth comes to us we shut it out. Truth is always hidden. We have to search to find it. Theories and dogmas seem to have more chance in the world than truth. Every one has some manifestations, but hides them instead of acknowledging them.

I wanted to be a leader in some way or another. Now I want to bring the truth to the world. I knew of spirit manifestations and I had them myself I did a great deal in my early days along this line, but I commenced to investigate Theosophy. Philosophy and Theosophy should go hand in hand.

"I Was Mistaken"

To me came Reincarnation. It appealed to me for a time. I could not see the truth clearly. I felt that it was very unjust that some should be rich and have such good times and that others should be poor and have so much trouble. Others did not get enough earth experience—at least so I felt.

I studied Reincarnation, and I thought there was truth and justice in the theory that we come back and learn and have more experiences. I taught it and wanted to bring it out to the world and its people.

I felt that I remembered far back in my past. I felt I knew all about my past, but I was mistaken.

Memories of "past lives" are caused by spirits that bring such thoughts and represent the lives they lived. A spirit impresses you with the experiences of its life and these are implanted in your mind as your own. You think you remember your past.

When you study, especially when you study Theosophy, you develop your mind and live in an atmosphere of mind. You remove yourself as much as possible from the physical. Naturally you become sensitive, and naturally you feel the spirits around you.

They speak to you by impressions and their past will be like a panorama. You feel it, and you live over the past of spirits and you make the mistake of taking this for the memory of former incarnations.

I did not know this when I lived. I took it for granted that these memories were true, but when I came to the spirit side of life I learned differently.

I studied a great deal. Theosophy is the best and highest philosophy of life intrinsically, but let us study the truth, let us live up to the truth of it and forget theories.

Let us develop the truth within us—find ourselves. Do not let us look far away; do not let us look in the past, do not let us look into the future, but let us find ourselves in our present condition and let us be true to ourselves. Let us forget all theories and dogmas. Let us know and feel the nearness of God.

"Reincarnation Is Not True"

Reincarnation is not true. I did not want to believe that. They told me here in the spirit world that I could not reincarnate. I have tried and tried to come back to be somebody else, but I could not. We cannot reincarnate. We progress, we do not come back.

Why should you come back to live another life when you have gained experience and an understanding while you were here, and, furthermore, since this is only a preliminary school on earth?

Let us learn to find ourselves. While I am sorry to say many have not found themselves, let all of us here acquire knowledge so that when we go to the spirit side of life we shall go on to a higher life.

In earth life you have your material body to hinder you. If you want to write a book you have to look up data here and there and go to the library to find some book that contains what you wish to know. You may have to go from one place to another and yet not find it. It all takes time, and time is limited; you are hindered.

In the spirit world, if we want data on a certain thing we think of it and it is all before us. There is no time, no matter, to hinder.

In the spirit world, if we want earthly experience, do you think we have to reincarnate to get that experience? No, we do not.

For illustration, say one wants to know more about medicines. He then goes to a school as student, hears everything, sees everything, and comes in contact with everything, learning it much quicker than he could grasp it on earth, and he has it much clearer in his mind.

No Need To Come Back To Earth

In earth life you have to study for years, and then you do not get it as clearly as we do.

Suppose you want experience in the spirit world with machinery or anything else—you can get it easily. We have every thing in the spirit world, because everything that is invented on earth has first been invented in the spirit world.

Suppose an inventor passes on before completion of his invention. He will not give it up. He studies it on the spirit side of life, because it is easier to study there, as he has more time. When he has everything ready he finds some sensitive and impresses invention on his mind. Then that one commences on it, perfects it, and gives it to the world.

If I impress a sensative person with an idea, in one sense I reincarnate—not in his body, but by impressing him with what I want done.

In this way we come and go, if we are attracted to earth life and want to be here.

When you have once reached the spirit world, where all are congenial, where all is life, where all is bliss, where there is no jealousy, no envy, where all is one grand harmony, do you think for one moment that you would want to leave that beautiful condition to come back to earth and be a little baby, restricted in mind and knowing nothing—nothing whatever?

Furthermore, you might get into a sickly, crippled body and be worse than you were before.

No, reincarnation is not true. I believe it, I taught it, and I was sure that I should come back and be somebody else. But I will not. I can do far more good now.

Missionary Work

If I want to do some missionary work, or some good, I go down to the earth sphere, the earthbound sphere, where the spirits are in all kinds of misery. I preach to them and teach them; I try to rescue them. So I find my work.

Why should we go down from the harmony in the spirit world to what I might call hell?

Here we have one group, singing and praying and praising God from early morning until night, and they are so self-hypnotised that we cannot talk to them.

We go to others who have been ruined in life; they are bitter and jealous, they have nothing but revenge in their minds. They have no love or kindness. They are like sponges which have been dipped in muddy water; you would not even know they were sponges. Their love has turned to hate and they cannot be taught love and kindness.

They will spit at you, they will laugh at you, for they feel that there is no God, no kindness, no love, but all is jealousy and selfishness.

But we are not disappointed; our mission is to turn these souls to better things. We may have a hard time. We cannot go there and pray for them—no, no! They would shut the door and say they did not want us, and so we cannot go there and talk and lecture.

You may ask how it is possible to reach them. First we try to concentrate on them. Then we have music. Sometimes we have to play very softly so they can hardly hear it, then we play a little louder. No matter how evil, how mean, how low souls have been, they will listen to music. When they have given their attention to the music, we concentrate on them to waken and look up to higher things.

Artists then paint pictures of the higher life for them, object lessons, little stories. Their life-history can be seen by us and we put this in pictures, one by one, and let them see the mistakes they have made. Presently they ask questions and then we come a little closer to them. After that we take them to the higher life.

In another group are those who are self-hypnotised. They have gone to sleep. They were taught that death is a sleep and that they will sleep until the Last Day when God will sit on His throne and judge them. They are difficult to reach, especially if they have put themselves into an actual death sleep.

Sometimes we have to bring them to control a medium and waken them in that way. When we cannot reach the earth-bound spirits at all, we have to bring them to earth life to a circle like this, where they get understanding through matter.

In one sense you can call this reincarnation, because we have to bring them to matter to find themselves.

I wish we could have more circles like this to waken these spirits and make them understand about the life beyond.

Some may say this is not Madame Blavatsky, but do not doubt it is. They may say, She would not say so and so, she would not talk so and so—but it is Madame Blavatsky."

A woman entered the butcher's shop and asked the assistant to cut off ten pounds of beef. He did so.

"Shall I send it, madam?" he asked.

"Oh, no, thanks," she replied. "I've been slimming and have reduced ten pounds, and I wanted to see what it looked like."

* * *

The mother confronted her daughter.

"Did I see you kissing that young Allen last night?" she demanded.

"Well, mother, he told me he had just lost an uncle and I felt so sorry for him."

"If I know anything about that young man he won't have a relative left in a week's time!"

Indian Dancing—A Generation Ago And To-day

Is The Pendulum In Hindu Social Reform Swinging Too Far?

(By G. Annaji Rao, M.A. B.L.)

Hindu society is showing distinct signs of nervousness at the rapidity of the pace at which the so-called Social Reform is moving, —I say so-called Social Reform advisedly, for in some respects the propagation and spread of a certain type of ideas among Hindus disclose that instead of progress in the right kind of moral advancement, society is conniving at what cannot but be plainly described as the spread of immoral ideas and cults, which would have been plainly condemned as immoral a generation ago by gentlemen of such high mental and moral calibre as Justices Ranade and Chandavarkar. I remember the enthusiasm with which Justice Chandavarkar sponsored the anti-nautch movement and the spirit which he infused in the then younger generation. The latter then took a solemn vow not to attend nautch parties arranged by any of their friends and not to arrange themselves a nautch party at any of their social functions such as 'moonj' or marriage.

The weak protests of the orthodox section of Hindus who foresaw in this anti-nautch movement the extinction of the ancient arts of singing and dancing were totally unheeded and the repositories of these excellent social arts were left to their only alternatives of prostitution, pure and simple, for their bare living. It is easy to kill arts and crafts under some hobby or other, but no social or legislative hindrances have yet succeeded in suppressing prostitution, which is always at the heels of virtue like darkness at the heels of light. It is now barely a generation since the Hindu social reformers with one voice condemned the once famous Indian nautch as immoral and indecent. And now what do we see? The neglect of music and dancing has brought its revenge and society is now hankering for a sight of the ancient beauties of the indigenous art of Natya-kala or Dancing. Everywhere male and female exponents of this neglected art are coming forth, some of them with scarce a tenth of the genuine charm which graced nautch girls of old, whose studied art had been learnt from generation to generation. Nowadays any young male or female possessing the requisite bodily growth and a little of the stage boldness, can imitate the poses of the figures of the Ajanta Caves and palm them off as an exposition of the Indian Art of Dancing. An ignorant generation which has long been starved of a sight of the genuine art, of which so much was written in their ancient books but which they in their own generation had never been able to see, feels satisfied at this little glimpse of an art, now vouchsafed to them through the efforts of some enthusiasts.

Art And Morality

The newspapers, of course, see and admire and call on their readers to admire also, but it is a case of patronising admiration in the hope of encouraging the artists to better enterprise. That enterprise, however, has so far, not gone beyond posturing and posing to show off bodily grace. We have yet to see the new school of dancers giving a genuine exhibition of the arts of music and dancing, which made the nautch parties such pleasant entertainments that even family ladies of the highest classes did not feel any humiliation at the evolutions of the dancing girls. Nowadays even girls of high class families do not hesitate or feel ashamed to display their enthusiasm for the art before the public, as the swing of the pendulum has made the once-hated art of dancing a popular and exalted social accomplishment. What would our departed social reformers of old have said if they saw the girls in the best of our families publicly undergoing the evolutions which they condemned in the graceful and more studied nautch of old? What possibilities of social evils would they not have foreseen when even families take kindly to the nautch which their puritan minds felt inclined to condemn even in women trained to their profession for generations?

The art of dancing, let me make it plain, should not be made to extend to families other than the hereditary families trained to it. The public exposition of the art at least by the girls of decent families is not worth being encouraged in a country like ours, where sexual propriety has been so much valued in the past. The suppression of the nautch has been the cause of its now being made much of by people who by their tradition are fitted to be mere onlookers and patrons rather than as actual participants and actors. Verily, time has brought its revenge within a single generation, inasmuch as what our best men could not tolerate even in women of doubtful repute has now to be acclaimed when practised by members of the best families.

Cult Of The Nude

Another important phase of modern education against which the social reformers of old would have raised their hands in horrified protest, is the spread of the cult of the Nude in Art. Nowadays no newspaper advertisement is attractive enough and no periodical is readable by its readers unless it can display on the cover page, if not in the inner pages, the picture of a woman in some varied pose of nudity. Under the guise of art for art's sake, numerous foreign periodicals are flooding the market and are made accessible to the younger generation of both sexes. These journals mostly contain morbid tales of sexual relations, and are of the most poisonous nature. It is hard to believe that a young immature mind, whether Indian or Western, of whatever nationality, on reading such utter trash can fail to be spoiled in its moral side. The tragic side of the picture is that such literature though mostly pouring in from Western countries, has now found imitators, in the issue of several Indian publications of a similar nature, the mere reading of which should show the indecency of which these journals are capable.

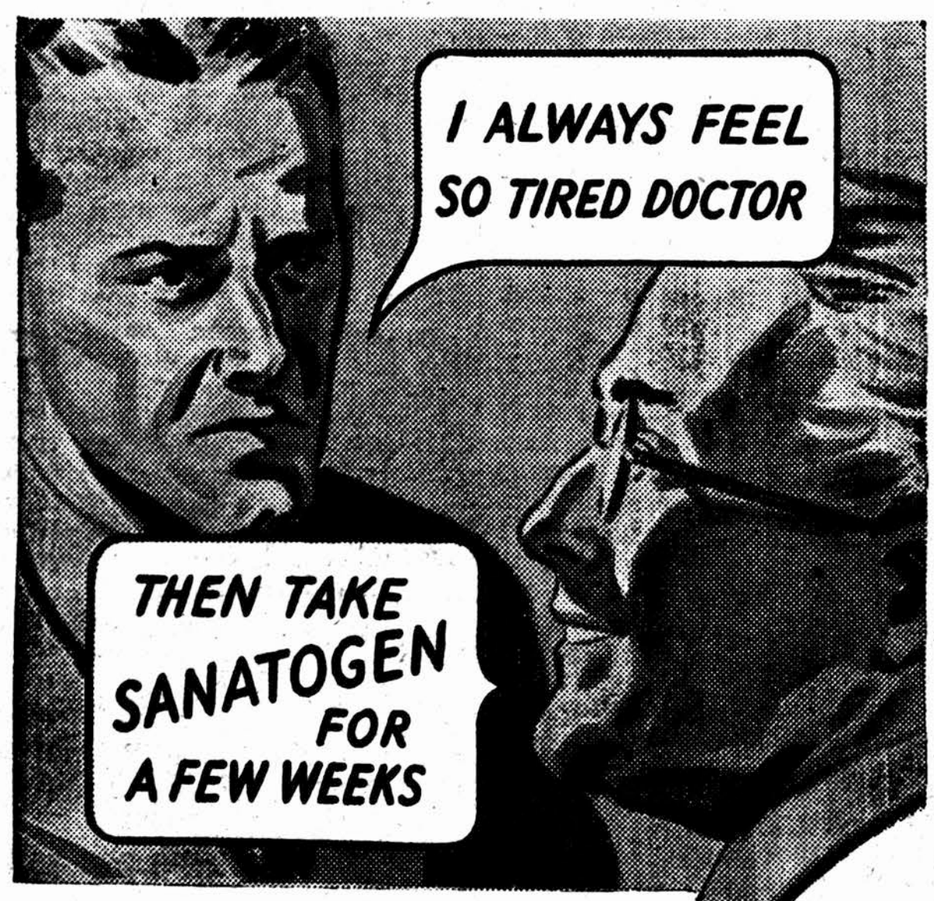
Still more tragic is the fact that no protest has been raised from the modern protagonists of social reform, whose predecessors were so vehement in condemning the effects of the nautch. But what could be expected of the modern reformers, who daily visit the cinema shows and see nothing indecent in beauteous forms, in all the glory of their unclad beauty gyrating on the stage, visit them not secretly by themselves, but even bring their wives and children to see the human form divine in the exposed bodies of cinema girls of Hollywood? These reformers, who are themselves cinema fans, can scarcely be expected to object to their children reading or being led away by the pictures or writings in what I consider the objectionable journals now flooding in this country, and of which imitators are rising here too like mushrooms.

Revenge Of Education

Was the education of our girls, then, for the sole purpose of unsettling their minds in the way these journals and these cinema shows are at present doing? Was it for this that our ancestors in their eagerness for the education of our girls, made them learn English only the better to appreciate the filthy literature of these journals and the nude exposures of the Hollywood Girls? Cannot art exist without flaunting nudity or education exist without encouraging the publication of filthy and objectionable literature? Everywhere on the roadside, we see bookstalls, which are openly selling these magazines with covers containing indecent pictures and the contents exposing sexual indecencies, and even girls avidly buying and reading such trash. Has education too got to have its revenges on society by such inroads on its morals? It is, indeed, high time that parents and guardians put a check on what their wards are reading and also the police might give a gentle hint to the sellers of these books that their vocation had better be changed to a healthier one, to avoid possible police raids. It would also be a good plan to prohibit the importation as well as the publication and sale of a particular type of journals, and pictures, which contain tales of immoral sexual relationships or incident posing respectively.

Cinemas Too

The cinemas also require to be overhauled in the interests of the morals of the younger generations. It is extremely objectionable to depict scenes of handsome young women dressed in nothing but their bewitching smiles. Will these lines have the expected results or have we to await until we fully pay the toll demanded by nature for the education which prematurely bring to our young ones the fruits of the tree of knowledge?



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OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Matter Of Conscience

By N. J.

Though nobody has so far been able to find its exact location, all of us are supposed to have a sort of conscience. It is the seat of justice, the altar of rectitude. It serves as the highest tribunal of appeal in our anatomy in spite of its invisible nature. Constantly we hear voices raised to it in supplication, and though the Oracle is often mute, or though Nelson-like it even at times turns the blind eye. Still all of us stick to our faith in that semi-divine institution. It is, perhaps, because it serves as the mouth-piece of God, who, in spite of the efforts of atheists, rationalists and nihilists is yet in His heaven as Browning said—though nothing seems to be right with the world of to-day. Conscience has thus always been a thing very dear to purists, moralists, Pecksniffs and Mrs. Grundys. From the earliest times they have succeeded in making conscience the biggest human complex, a sort of super-fetish lodged within us since our infancy. The followers of Freud have done their best to debunk conscience by dismissing it as the accumulated excrescence of eyes. Conscience, however, yet reigns supreme, even though it may not always govern.

* * *

Peccavi!

Conscience is reputed to be "the still, small voice within," which, like an alarm clock, while ordinarily very silent, rings out its shrill warnings at the appropriate hour. And like the alarm clock, it does its services mostly by mornings and nights—on the mornings after the nights out, when you are roused by the hammerings in your head, or on those nights when you lie awake owing to that bout of indigestion. Then it is that all your past sins of omission and commission crowd in battalions upon your brain and give a field day to conscience. Then that still small voice swells into a veritable crescendo of condemnation till we positively cry like King Richard

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues
And every tongue brings in a several tale
And every tale condemns me for a villain

This utter, abject feeling of self-reprobation is worse than the rack, especially when the arms of Morpheus refuse to soothe you for nights.

Not until you have made a befitting expiation before that flaming vision, not until you have delivered yourself in sack-cloth and ashes unto her mercy, not until you have promised to undo all the big wrongs that you have committed in your small life, will the vice-like grip leave you. And when you get up the next day, it is with words "Peccavi, Peccavi" on your lips!

* * *

Atonement

Then the mighty task of atonement begins which provides the chief fun to the observant cynic Diverse are devils' ways and as diverse are the paths that lead to expiation. Fortunately for sinners—and who amongst us is not one?—the religions of the world have built a royal road to the City of Restitution. The priesthood is the toll-keeper, and provided you pay the requisite fees—they are carefully graded according to the enormity of your sins—you are assured of your safe passage: then you are quits with your conscience, the still, small voice lies hushed, and armed with your "chits", you can thenceforth sleep in peace and even look serenely towards the days of eternal sleep.

There are certain people, however, who are not satisfied with this kind of vicarious peace-making with their conscience. Theirs is the nagging, persistent variety which does not rest satisfied until the victim has made a personal "amende honourable". Hence we find so many persons sending cheques to those whom they might have defrauded years ago. Some years ago an Oxford Don sent to the railway company a cheque for £50, which he considered due from him as freight on books carried regularly without payment, though they were not considered as "passengers' luggage." And some months ago the Commissioner of New York received a one dollar note from an anonymous person in respect of a tram fare (plus interest!) which he had bilked in 1901!

* * *

Plaster Saints

By the way one cannot help noting the very curious fact that the reparations paid as conscience money generally amount to a very negligible sum. Considering that so many big hauls are reported every day, the money that is voluntarily returned is really a mere bubble. It almost seems that the conscience money is a mere gesture to—or a sop thrown at the call of piety. Such things moreover are particularly noticeable when some religious or revivalist movement is abroad, or when Christmas or Easter is approaching. The temporary moral fervour is usually satisfied by a little seasonal salve and a small cheque puts one on the right side of one's conscience. It is more of a prick than a real stab that conscience seems to be giving to those plaster saints.

* * *

Conscience Fund

There are really great possibilities of raising a good revenue by exploiting this conscience business. States which are faced with big deficits can start a 'conscience crusade' to help their exchequers. And as a matter of fact the United States has already a fund called "the conscience fund" in which such contributions are regularly paid.

The fund has been in existence for more than a century now, and Uncle Sam has netted a good many fishes during this period. The most notable catch was when a sum of 80,000 dollars was received with a very revealing note. "I have hesitated about sending all this money," the sender wrote, "because I think it does not really belong to the Government" (Isn't this nasty?) "but conscience has given me no rest until I have consummated the fourfold return of the money, I originally stole. May every thief understand the awfulness of the sin of stealing, is the sincere wish of a penitent."

HOCKEY MUSINGS

(Continued from Page 36.)

Lusitanians beating them by one goal, in the League, I favour the chances of the Customs' winning When the Customs played the Police, they were without Brewin and against the Lusis, Brewin and Pinto were on the sick list, and with these two being nursed for the tournament, they should have their say in the destination of the beautiful trophy presented by the "Times of India".

Of the other teams, I expect the St. Xavier's College, Cheshire Regiment, the B. E. S. T. who have struck their old form, and the Bombay City Football Club or Young Sports to put up good performances.

Much was expected of the Bombay University but they have scratched as most of the players chosen by them, were St. Xavier's players, and could not be induced to assist the University. But, I believe, they will be compelled to play in the Aga Khan Tournament

JUNIOR AGA KHAN

What a fine trophy and only three entries for this tournament It is the schools that should encourage hockey for youngsters are the future players to be called upon to uphold Bombay Hockey and yet only three schools entered the Junior Aga Khan Tournament. It would be better if the tournament was not played.

Could this tournament not be extended to all junior teams, i.e., teams with players under 18 years, and all school teams? This would make it more popular and help to locate talent. At present the Junior Aga Khan is open only to schools who are members of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association and Suburban Schools are debarred from becoming members of this association.

Coming to the Tournament itself, the Dr. Antonio da Silva School, Dadar, went down rather easily by 4 goals to nil to the St. Xavier's High School. The final between the St. Xavier's and St. Mary's proved a triumph for the latter by one goal to nil.

UMPIRING

I am pleased to see that at last Umpires have started becoming regular in attendance. I suppose this is due to the Provincial Championships coming on for they fear being kept out of the tournament by not being given games.

But what about the standard of Umpiring? Well, it is yet far from good. Barring three or four men the rest need to improve. Most of the first class Umpires have either not been given opportunities to practise or they have not taken pains to keep up practice. Of the second and third class only a few seem to show any keenness but they do not, or can not be giving enough practice for the B. P. H. A. Umpires' list is a lengthy one.

A WORD TO UMPIRES

I am this time going to dwell on Corners and how and when they are to be given.

Corners are of two kinds: (1) Penalty Corner and not Short Corner, although I call myself Short Corner, it's a misnomer. (2) A. Corner.

THE PENALTY-CORNER

The Penalty-Corner is taken from a spot marked on the goal-line and within the striking area and is awarded for any breach of the rules within the circle by the defending team or if a defender deliberately pushes the ball out of play from any part of the field.

While taking a corner, the sticks and feet of players of the attacking team must be outside the circle and those of the defending team outside the goal-line.

The corner, sometimes called Long-Corner is taken from a spot near the Corner-play on either the goal-line or touch line and is awarded if the ball goes behind the goal-line off a defender's stick.

In taking corner-hits, care must be taken that the ball is stopped or attempt is made to stop, not necessarily, motionless before a hit is made at goal. In all cases, if the hit proves dangerous to the defending side, it must be pulled up.

Mahatmaji inspecting the Volunteer Corps at Berar Provincial Conference held at Shendurjana.

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Graduate youth, 30, strong, handsome personality, highly connected, rich father's only son, now Secretary Manager of very big Muslim Landholder and Central Assembly Member, Hindu with tender feelings for Islam, seeks cultured, educated, handsome girl of noble family. Please correspond confidentially, with latest photo, Post Box 9901, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wealthy Sunni businessman of Bombay, bachelor, handsome, 25, guaranteed character, highly educated, well-known family, father holding very high post, desires marrying. Alliance in Bombay preferred. No Shia-Sunni restrictions. Write Box No. 9794, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Palghat Rama Bhagavathar In Bombay

Well-Known South Indian Vocalist To Be Accompanied By Class Violinist, Chowdiah

Palghat Rama Bhagavathar, the doyen vocalist of South India, is on a visit to Bombay and is giving a recital to-day under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeetha Sabha. He is to be accompanied by the star-violinist, Mr. Chowdiah.

Rama Bhagavathar is an old-timer of the classical school of Karnatak music, and is perhaps the oldest musician to-day in South India. Though he succeeded to the musical 'Gadi' vacated by the late Anantharama Bhagavathar, he has not the flair,—and the dare-devilry of the "Lion of Palghat", who made history in Madras music circles. But what is wanting in pep, is made up by his scholarship, and he is perhaps one of the few artistes to-day who attempt 'Ragas' and perform 'Pallavi' at long range and with all wealth of details. His is pure Karnatak music undefiled, and like Greenwich time, he has become a sort of musical chronometer, to which all practising musicians look as their standard. Keralites who have drunk deep the nectar of "Rama Nee Samanam Evaro". with all the patent decoctions and concoctions of the late Anantharama Bhagavathar, always look to Rama Bhagavathar for a full quota of the song. Last time, in the Madras Music Conference, Rama Bhagavathar rendered this 'kirtan' in such perfect style and to fine finish, that music 'fans' literally applied it to the vocalist, whose name coincided with the hero of the piece. They repeated the words of the song "Rama Nee Samanam Evaro", meaning thereby that there is none to match Rama Bhagavathar. Such tributes are rare in the annals of music history.

IMPATIENT IDEALIST.

The highlight of the day will be the display by Violinist Chowdiah, who dominates the field in South India. It is years since Mr. Chowdiah came to Bombay along with his master, the late Bidaram Krishnappa, and since then, he is on the long causes list. As a class violinist, Mr. Chowdiah easily tops the list, but he is not a mere violinist. Nobody has devoted so much time and attention to the improvement of the tone and volume of sound of the violin as Mr. Chowdiah. For years, he has carried on experiments with extra strings and other devices, and even to-day, he remains the impatient idealist who has not yet realised his dream of an ideal violin. Mr. Chowdiah's style of bowing, his superb play on multi-wires and his double string display are bound to pull the enthusiasm of music 'fans' to frenzy, though vocalists regard his instruments as a sort of a "Beelzebub" which swallows them. Bold and persistent experimentation is still his ruling passion, much to the chagrin of vocalists; and herein, Mr. Chowdiah shines in all his Solo glory.

Negerkoil Ganesan is an aspiring mridangam player who has reached the front rank. Last time, when he accompanied Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavathar, he impressed the audience with his aggressive 'gaths' and variety of strokes. He has wonderful capacity for team work and orchestration.

—K. A. C.

WHY GOVINDANAND IS DISQUALIFIED

Sind Premier's Statement In Assembly

KARACHI, March 4.

"Swami Govindanand was not debarred from contesting general elections to the Sind Assembly but stood disqualified under Section 69 (1-E) of the Government of India Act," said Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla, Premier, replying to a question in the Sind Assembly to-day.

The section disqualifies a person from being chosen as a member of the Provincial Assembly if he has been convicted for an offence by a court in British India and sentenced to an imprisonment not less than two years, unless a five years' period or a such less period as the Governor acting on his discretion, may allow in any particular case, has elapsed since his release.

The Premier added: "The disqualification will cease after the expiry of five years from the date of release, i.e., in November 1938."

He also stated that the Governor had removed the disqualification of Mr. Naraindas Bechar who too had stood similarly disqualified, in view of the nature of his offence. No undertaking of any kind had been asked.

The Premier declined to give information sought by the Leader of the Congress Party regarding the names of the papers for which orders formerly existed or were cancelled that they must not receive Government notices and advertisements.

Replying to another question the Premier said that all Cabinet meetings had been presided over by the Governor.—United Press.

FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE'S MEETING

Govt. Urged To Make Full Enquiry Into Working Of Co-operative Movement

A special meeting of the Fort Co-operative Institute was held on March 3, under the presidentship of Mr. K. J. Dubash to consider Government resolution for the reconstitution of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute.

The meeting emphatically protested against the arbitrary manner in which the Government nominated only two persons for the purpose without at all taking into confidence the leading co-operative organisations and without calling for any evidence whatsoever from them or the interests concerned.

The meeting further protested against the arbitrary manner in which the Government intended by the resolution to deprive the institute of its various important powers without assigning any valid reasons therefor.

The meeting urged upon the Government the absolute necessity of holding an open and comprehensive inquiry into the working of the Co-operative movement by a committee the personnel whereof to be chosen from quite independent persons having full confidence of the co-operators in general and in any way not connected either with the Government department the Provincial Bank of the Institute.

A Reuter's special cable from London states that Col. C. G. Smith, Poona Contingent A.F.I., has been appointed Aide de Camp

Tribute To Congress Ministries

Volunteer Organization For Congress

Present Congress Constitution A Double-Edged Weapon

SUBHAS BOSE ON NEED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF CONDUCT

(From Our Special Representative).

Strong disciplinary action and the suitable amending of the Congress Constitution are foreshadowed as the possible remedies against "bogus membership", by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President, Indian National Congress, in an exclusive interview he gave to the "Bombay Chronicle," shortly before his departure from Bombay, on Saturday.

Replying to the criticism that the Congress Ministers were going rather slow in fulfilling their election pledges, the Congress President called for constructive suggestions, "if we want more work to be done by them." He paid a handsome tribute to the Ministers in the seven Congress Provinces, for the progress they had been able to make so far.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

I invited Subhas Babu to make a few suggestions regarding the volunteer movement in the country, as he had repeatedly referred, in the course of his speeches in the city, to the need for a well-organised Volunteer Corps.

Subhas Babu replied: "I am personally of opinion that a Volunteer Corps should be organised under the auspices of the Indian National Congress, and under the control of the Working Committee. If this is not possible, for any reason, the Provincial Congress Committees can easily go ahead, and organise a Volunteer Corps within their jurisdiction."

PURIFYING CONGRESS ORGANISATION

The next question put to the Congrses President was about maintaining the purity of organisation in the Congress. Would he suggest any remedies to deal with the complaints of spurious membership inside the Congress fold?

Subhas Babu said: "Purity in the matter of Congress membership could be maintained through strict supervision, and through strong disciplinary action against those who may feel inclined to resort to objectionable methods.

"Possibly, some modification of the existing Constitution may also be desirable. The Constitution, as it now stands, is something like a double-edged weapon. It is an incentive to larger membership, but, at the same time, it may tempt weak-minded people to resort to questionable methods in the matter of enlisting members with a view to increasing their own influence in the District, Provincial and the All-India Congress Committees.

"The constitutional part of the problem requires careful examination. But, in any case, we should insist on a high standard of character and conduct among our workers, which in the last resort is the most important safeguard against demoralisation of any sort."

CONGRESS MINISTRIES

The Congress Ministries and their work during the period of seven months that they have been in office, was the next topic to which the Congress President's attention was invited. There was a criticism in certain "radical" quarters, that the Ministers were going rather slow. Did he agree with this view?

There was a faint touch of sarcasm in his reply; Subhas Babu observed:

'It is not the Ministers alone, who are going slow. Everybody in this country, including the Congress, seems to be going slow. It is no use blaming the Congress Ministers in this respect. If we want more work to be done by them, under the existing circumstances, it would be necessary to come forward with constructive suggestions and helpful criticism. There is much that non-legislators could do in this respect.

DONE VERY WELL

"It would be only fair to add, that, in spite of the manifest shortcomings of the Government of India Act, and, in spite of the various obstacles in their path, our Ministers have on the whole done very well, indeed".

STATES' SUBJECTS

Then, what about the States' Subjects? In the Presidential address he delivered at Haripura, Subhas Babu had mentioned that the movement, when it came, would not be confined to British India, but would spread among the States' Subjects. Would he indicate a plan along which the fight would be extended in the Indian States?

Subhas Babu replied: "I have no plan at present, simply because, the Congress does not intend, for the present, at least, to participate actively in the movement of the States' Subjects. I can only say this, that in view of the widespread awakening among the States' Subjects, any movement starting in British India will necessarily have its repercussions in the Indian States.

"If the Congress revises its policy", he concluded, "and resolves actively to participate in the States' peoples' affairs, only then, will it be time to formulate a plan of work for the Indian States".

PERTH TO RESUME PARLEYS WITH GRANDI

LONDON, March 5.

The Earl of Perth, who had an hour's audience with the King, yesterday left for Rome, this morning, to resume his conversations with Count Grandi.—Reuter.

Gandhiji Fast Improving

Hopes To Visit Bengal In Middle Of This Month

"God willing, therefore, Gandhiji hopes to visit Bengal about the middle of March, and if he is none the worse for the visit, he even hopes to fulfil his promise about the visit to the North-West Frontier". wires Mahadev Desai in to-day's "Harijan"

"I am happy to say that I have good news to give this week. The strain of work and dust-storms at Haripura were more than Gandhiji's present constitution could stand, but the improvement set in as soon as he was free from both of these, and four or five days' rest at Segaon has set him up very well indeed. In Haripura a breakdown had nearly come, but it was avoided solely because Gandhiji cut down several items of his food, confined himself to fruit and vegetable juices and starved himself partially.

The nature-cure treatment too was continued fairly uninterruptedly, if regularly, and that also stood in good stead. With the return to Segaon that treatment in being followed according to the strictness laid down and interviews are confined only to an hour or two in the afternoon. God willing, therefore, Gandhiji hopes to visit Bengal about the middle of March, and if he is none the worse for the visit, he even hopes to fulfil his promise about the visit to the North-West Frontier.—A.P.

INCREASE IN WAGES OF WORKERS

Bombay Millowners Accept Recommendation Of Textile Enquiry Committee

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands that the Millowners Association of Bombay have decided to accept the recommendation of the Textile Wages Enquiry Committee for the increase in wages of workers in the textile mills.

Ahmedabad Owners Also Agree To Wage Increase

AHMEDABAD, March 5.

The local Millowners' Association has decided to accept the increase of wages recommended by the Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee, and has directed the mills to pay the wages accordingly.—A. P.

TORRENTS OF WATER STILL POURING IN

Hollywood Victims' Pitiable Plight

HOLLYWOOD, March 5.

The rescuers are still working desperately and ceaselessly, dragging the victims from twisted tangles of the wreckage of the ruined homes.

Torrents of waters are still pouring in, from Los Angeles river, necessitating a 20-mile detour to reach the North Hollywood, where the film stars homes are situated. It will take over a year to rebuild what has been destroyed in a few hours.—Reuter.

Flood Havoc Extends Over 170 Miles

85 Persons Perished, Damage Estimated At 5 Million Sterling

LOS ANGELES, March 4.

Eighty-five people perished and 170 are reported missing in the flood disaster.

The havoc extends along 170 mile front.

The waters are now receding rapidly and leaving a panorama of wrecked houses covered with mud, broken bridges, torn railway tracks and damaged orchards and farms.

The authorities estimate that 20,000 persons are temporarily homeless, while the preliminary estimates give the total damage roughly at five million sterling.—Reuter's Special.

100 KILLED IN AIR RAID

BARCELONA, March 5.

A hundred persons were killed in a nationalist air raid on Alcaniz near Caspe, states the Defence Ministry.—Reuter.

German Submarines In Mediterranean

SALAMANCA, March 5.

A denial that German submarines are in the Mediterranean for the purpose of attacking merchantmen was made in a broadcast from Salamanca.—Reuter.

Masked Men's Surprise For "Fatherland Front"

VIENNA, March 5.

Two members of the Front were wounded when 20 masked men burst in during a meeting of the Fatherland Front a youth organisation here shouting "hands up."

Two did not obey and were shot, one seriously.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

A STEEL MERGER?

NEW YORK, March, 5.

It is learned that some smaller American steel companies have now joined, or are prepared to join, the American Steel Export Association.

PROGRESS OF REORGANISATION

LONDON:— Authoritative circles in close touch with the Steel Cartel, interviewed by Reuter, state that certain independent American exporters had in fact withdrawn their lower export quotations, and substituted a schedule which the Association agreed to observe in co-operation with the European Cartel. This is taken as proof that the reorganisation is making satisfactory progress.

Reuter understands that meanwhile a Committee has been formed embodying the sales executives of the majority of exporting firms.—Reuter's Special.

Substitute Ploughshare For Sword

Sir Harold MacMichael's Broadcast To People Of Palestine

JERUSALEM, March 4.

"But for the British people, neither party in Palestine would have a chance of gaining portion of what it wants", declared Sir Harold MacMichael in his first broadcast to the people of Palestine.

He appealed for a return to normality and substitution of the ploughshare for the sword and concluded by saying, "British Empire is strong and can defend itself as well as those to which it offers protection. Its own interests coincide with yours".—Reuter.

AIR RAID ON ARABS

British Soldiers' Tussle With Village Gang

JERUSALEM, March 4.

A British officer was slightly wounded and a British soldier killed when troops encountered an armed Arab gang in the village Yannun west of Jenin. The troops wirelessed for aircraft, which with the assistance of infantry scattered the gang. The aircraft, machinegunning from the air, is reported to have killed at least 12 Arabs.—Reuter.

40 ARABS KILLED, 15 WOUNDED

Combing Operations In Jerusalem

HAIFA, March, 5.

The operations in Jerusalem were continued at dawn, reinforcements of the Royal Scots and West Kents assisting to comb the area in co-operation with the Aircraft.

The Arab casualties are unofficially stated to be 40 killed and 15 wounded.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S NEXT FINANCIAL YEAR

London Journals Speculate On Total Expenditures

LONDON, March 4.

Newspapers are beginning to review financial prospects for the next year, and to speculate on the total expenditure for which Chancellor of Exchequer will have to provide in Budget.

Now that principal estimates of civil and defence have been published, it is generally assumed that Sir John Simon will have to raise over £1,000,000,000. The fact that the financial authorities are facing prospect with so little apprehension is a remarkable witness to the economic strength of the country. Against higher expenditures stands the buoyancy of revenue which is the subject of optimistic estimates by several commentators.

The City Editor of the "Times" recalls that income-tax next year will be levied on business profits of 1936 and 1937, which in latter year were estimated by an economist to have increased 17 per cent. over those of 1936. The next financial year, moreover, will be the first full year of national defence contribution, which was deliberately introduced by the Government last year to broaden that base of business taxation and provide for increasing demand of defence programme.

It is also pointed out if the value of overseas trade continues to rise as over, the present year yield of customs will be correspondingly higher.—B. O. W.

Revelations In 'Red' Trial

Plan To Dismember Soviet: British Protectorate Over Uzbekistan:

MOSCOW, March 5.

THE STORY OF A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE MARSHAL VOROSHILOV IN 1936 WAS TOLD BY M. SHARANGOVITCH, EX-PRESIDENT OF THE SOVIET WHITE RUSSIAN REPUBLIC, AT THE TREASON TRIAL.

He said that Marshal Voroshilov attended the manoeuvres in the White Russian Republic and his death was planned by the White Russian fascists under the instructions from the rights and Polish Intelligence Service by which, M. Sharangovitch said, he was recruited in 1921 while he was prisoner of war at Warsaw and sent to Soviet Russia.

Their organisation set itself the task of overthrowing Soviet power, separating the White Russian republic from Soviets and creating a White Russian bourgeois state under Polish protectorate.

M. Khodzhayez, cross-examined, outlined the plan to establish British protectorate over Uzbekistan. He said that M. Bukharin arrived at Tashkent in August 1936 and gave him instructions in regard to the necessity of recognising a British protectorate in return for aid in effecting the separation of Uzbekistan from the Soviets. M. Bukharin assigned him the task of reaching a practical agreement with the British representative in Afghanistan.

WHEN RAKOVSKY BECAME JAPANESE SPY

Startling Admission At Treason Trial

MOSCOW, March, 5.

Alleged work on behalf of the British Intelligence Service and the prominent British personages with whom he dealt were referred to when dignified Rakovsky, ex-Ambassador in London resumed his evidence at the fourth day of the Treason Trial.

Rakovsky asserted that in 1924 he met two British naval officers and, later, had a meeting with the Chief of the Russian Department of the British Intelligence at Oxford Street, whereafter he returned to Moscow, where M. Trotsky had approved of his joining the British Intelligence Service.

Rakovsky mentioned the name of the late Sir Joynson-Hicks, the then Home Secretary, and spoke of the Arcos raid and subsequent rupture of Anglo-Soviet relations. In the beginning of 1934, added Rakovsky, he became a Japanese spy and reported to Japan, painting Russia in the blackest terms in order to arouse Japanese action against the Soviet.—Reuter.

LADY MURIEL PAGET'S STATEMENT

In the course of evidence Rakovsky declared that after his departure from London he severed his relationship with the British Intelligence, but resumed it in 1934 through the intermediary of Lady Muriel Paget, whom he had previously met in London.

Lady Muriel Paget, in a statement to Reuter, declared that the only conversation she ever had with Rakovsky concerned the Red Cross. She added: "None better than the Soviet authorities know that I never had anything to do with political questions. My work has been entirely devoted to the care of British subjects in Russia".—Reuter.

Nazi Reply To Dr. Hodza

Bad Treatment Of Minorities Causes Unrest

BERLIN, March 4.

The German nation certainly respects every nation which stands up for its rights and liberties, says the "Diplomatische Korrespondenz" replying to Dr. Hodza, Premier of Czechoslovakia, but it regards it as a matter of course that this respect should be also shown to such groups of nationals as have been condemned by the Treaty of Versailles to share the road of other nations, and it would be senseless and unnatural to ask Germany to show itself disinterested therein.

No Czechoslovakian statesman can deny that bad treatment of national minorities has contributed considerably towards pre-war tension and the disregard of a demand for genuine humanness must also lead to-day to dangerous disturbances.—Reuter.

AUSTRIAN NAZIS AND HITLER SALUTE

VIENNA, March 5.

An important general ruling on what Nazis may or may not do has been issued to the police and other authorities by Seyss Inquart.

According to this, it is forbidden to wear the party badge, sing the Horstwessel song, greet authorities on official occasions in the Hitler fashion, say 'Heil Hitler' in public.

It is permissible to wear the Swastika as a sign of opinion, give silent Hitler salute, sing the German National Anthem if a verse of the Austrian National Anthem preceded it, sell pictures of Herr Hitler, say "Heil Hitler" in private and at home.

Much sting has been taken out of the ban by the provision that offenders are to be warned and not punished.—Reuter.

29 Italian Officers Killed In Abyssinia

Casualties In 3 Months: 13 Officers Die Of Illness

ROME, March 5.

It is officially announced that 29 Italian officers and five other ranks were killed in Abyssinia in the three months ending February 28. Most of the casualties, for which reconnaissance and police operations in the mountain region of Amhara, were responsible, occurred in December.

Thirteen officers and 81 other ranks died of illness or rather for reasons of service in the same period.—Reuter.

ITALY'S HUGE NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

2013 Million Lires Allotted For This Year's Programme

ROME, March 4.

The naval estimates for 1938/39 budget total 2,013 million lire, an increase of 155 million compared with the figure for the current year.

The accompanying report states that ships in course of construction on January 1 were two 35 thousand ton battleships, 12 destroyers, 16 torpedo boats, five sloops and 22 submarines. In addition the 1938 building programme has authorised the construction of two more 35 thousand ton battleships, 12 large destroyers and a notable number of submarines.

The report adds that owing to the tendencies shown by the great naval powers there could be no question of slowing down of construction. The naval armament race was in progress in spite of the treaties and conventions in which Italy was participating. This was intensified rearmament, in so far as she judges it necessary to defend her vital interests. The report shows that no new cruisers are being built or projected.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF YEMEN MEETS DUCE

ROME, March 4.

The Crown Prince of Yemen, who arrived yesterday, had conversation with Signor Mussolini and Count Ciano.—Reuter.

KING GRANTS AUDIENCE TO LORD PERTH

Preparing For Anglo-Italian Talks

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Lord Perth, British Ambassador to Rome, who is in London to receive instructions for the coming Anglo-Italian conversations, had audience of the King at Buckingham Palace this morning. The Ambassador remained with His Majesty for more than an hour. Lord Perth is returning to Rome to-morrow.

British Ambassador To U. S. A.

Mr. Joseph Kenneds, the newly-appointed United States' Ambassador in London called on the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street, this afternoon. He will present his letters of credence to King at the Buckingham Palace on Tuesday.—Reuter.

An employee of the Yeotmal Electric Company received a fatal shock while repairing electric cables on the District Court Road.

CENTRAL GOVT. SUFFER 50 DEFEATS!

They Challenge 8 Divisions & Lose All

"Disappointments" And "Irritation" Is Sir J. Grigg's Lot!

PLEA FOR OBTAINING COLLABORATION OF THE PRESS

NEW DELHI, March, 5.

When the Assembly adjourned to-day, Government had sustained 50 defeats. Fifty demands were moved and negatived mainly without speeches; nine with divisions; and the rest without divisions.

In the afternoon, the European group participated in debates and while their spokesmen were on their feet, the majority of non-official members remained in the lobby, leaving only a few members to shout 'noes', when demands were put to vote.

8 DIVISIONS CHALLENGED AND LOST

Before the Assembly adjourned for lunch, the Government challenged only eight divisions and lost all of them. Afterwards, Sir James Grigg did not challenge division. The maximum Opposition votes reached 68 and Government's 46. Cries of "resign Grigg, go back", and "when will you give up divide and rule", and "Ram Nam Sat Hai" greeted every announcement of the division result.—United Press.

The Legislative Assembly was full, and the galleries were crowded when the House took up demands for grants in respect of general budget.

Sir James Grigg moved the first demand under the head customs.

Without moving any cut motion, the Opposition members challenged a straight division. The demand was defeated by 64 votes to 46 amidst thunderous cheers from the Opposition benches and shouts of "resign", "resign".

A scrutiny of the voting list reveals that all the elected members 64 present in the House voted against the demand, while the 46 who voted for it consisted of officials nominated and European group members.—A.P.

Contrary to the usual order, there was more action than speech in the Assembly to-day when between 64 and 66 members of the Opposition parties combined to give a speechless vote against the demands for grants moved by the Finance Member and threw out every one of them.

By lunch time they had voted down nearly three crores rupees under eight heads, including Customs, Central Excise, Salt, Stamps and Forest.

To take part in the eight divisions, it has been calculated that the 111 members present walked in all nearly eight miles to and from the lobbies. After the excitement of the first two or three divisions, the proceedings were in danger of becoming somewhat mechanical. Even before the president put the question on the subsequent demands, some Opposition members were found stationed at the entrance of the "noes" lobby, ready to step in as soon as the House divided.

"RAM NAM SATYA HAI"

During one of the divisions, when answering the President's formal question whether the demand should be passed the Government benches said "aye". Sir James Grigg's voice rising high above others, Mr. Bhadri Dutt Pande ejaculated "ram nam satya hai," amid a roar of laughter.

When the Government pressed for a subsequent division, Mr. Mohanlal Saksena banteringly asked: "How long are you going to divide and rule?" later some members of the Opposition walk-to the "noes" lobby, chanting "Hari Bol" in union.

"IRRITATION" THIS—NO DOUBT!

Sir James Grigg raised laughter when he eighter intentionally or by a slip moved the demand under "irritation" instead of irrigation. After eight divisions, the Government benches did not challenge any other and three more demands were rejected.

Sir Henry Gidney strongly criticised Government's policy of recruiting nurses for the army from England when qualified and trained nurses were available in India, particularly from the domiciled European and Anglo-Indian community. He also animadverted to what he described as "neglect of Naval and Air Defences of India," and to the practice of "exacting" tributes from the Indian States particularly when they expected to join Federation on an equal basis.

SAME OLD EXCUSE AGAIN

Mr. Ogilvie, Defence Secretary, pointed out that the system of recruiting nurses from England had to continue because Indian nurse of the standard required were not available and Anglo-Indian nurses were too few to go round.

As regards Defence, Mr. Ogilvie explained that no agricultural country could possibly bear the enormous burden of modern armaments, and India was no exception, but she had the advantage of forming part of Empire Defence system.

Sir Ahmed Nawaz Khan attempted to reply to Sir Henry Gidney's criticisms, and in justification of recruitment of White nurses said if Indian nurses were employed, and if soldiers innocently made some joke, there might be adjournment motions in the Assembly. (Laughter). Government, therefore, had to be careful not to precipitate political difficulties even though they incur extra expenditure.

When the division bell rang at the end of the debate, Opposition members trooped in, but Government did not challenge the division and the demand was rejected.

"SHUT UP THE ASSEMBLY"

The next two demands relating to the Council of State and the Assembly were rejected 'nem con', amid cries of "shut up the Assembly."

On the demand for the Home Department, Mr. F. E. James raised a debate on the Bureau of Public Information. He emphasised the "paramount importance" of publicity at the Centre during the transitional period when it remained bureaucratic, while in the provinces popular Governments got a large amount of publicity in the daily press. He pleaded for full freedom to the Department in the presentation of facts which after all were the best propaganda, once care had been taken to ensure that the facts themselves were correct. He alluded to the difference between the prosaic presentation effected by Government Departments and attractive presentation of the journalist and said the reader would be more interested to read "Eden eats eels" or "Craik consumes curry" or Sircar snatches Sandesh." (Laughter) than merely that Eden, Craik or Sircar had his luncn.

OBTAIN COLLABORATION OF PRESS

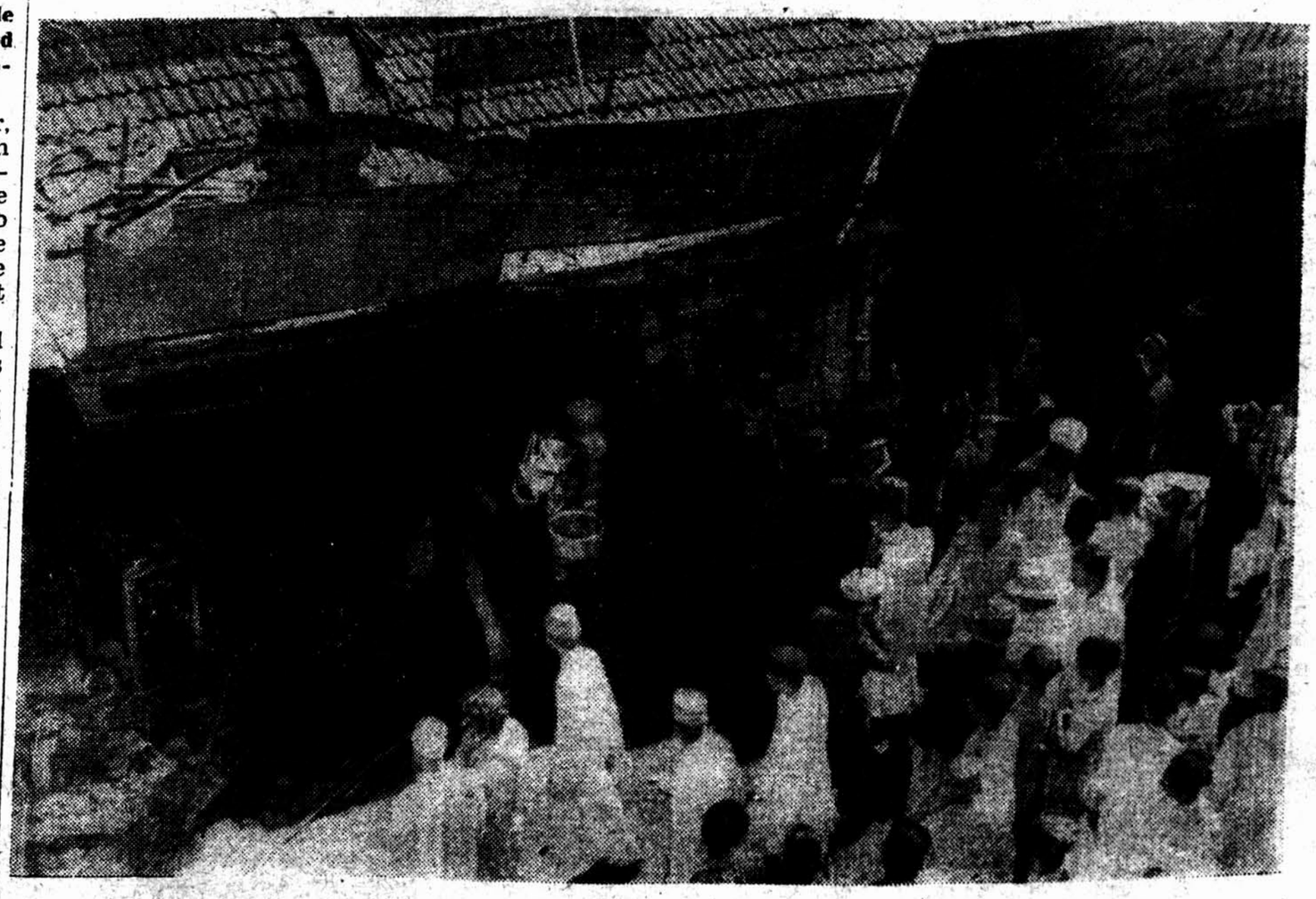
In this connection Mr. James referred to the information series published by the Bureau and the attractiveness of its contents. He stressed the importance of contact, courtesy and confidence in the relations with the Press, and commended the example of Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow in holding a conference of press representatives on her anti-tuberculosis campaign, and the striking results that followed. This he said, was an illustration of the way in which the collaboration of the Press could be obtained even by the highest in the land. He pleaded for better accommodation for the Press representatives at the office of the Bureau.

Sir Henry Craik said he was grateful to Mr. James for giving him a chance to speak on the Bureau. He concurred practically with every word of Mr. James. He agreed with the remarks on the desirability of leaving the Bureau a free hand in regard to presentation of facts.

REVISION OF IMPORT TARIFFS.

Speaking on the demand for the Finance Department, Mr. F. E. James vigorously pleaded for a general downward revision of the incidence of import tariffs. He recalled the promise held out by the Finance Member in his budget speech when he took office that such a revision would be one of his earliest steps, but said that there was no indication of any move in that direction even after his four years in office. Continuation of these high revenue duties, Mr. James stressed, were having very serious effect on retail trade in India. He was aware that seve-

(Continued on Page 32)



What was left of the Sundry shop that was gutted in Sheik Memon Street on Friday morning.

Finance Minister Warns Inamdars

They Must Give Better Justification For Privileges They Enjoy

BUDGET ESTIMATES PRESENTED IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

A WARNING TO THE INAMDARS AND OTHERS IN POSSESSION OF ALIENATED LANDS WAS GIVEN BY THE FINANCE MINISTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY IN PRESENTING THE BUDGET ESTIMATES TO THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUCIL (UPPER HOUSE) ON SATURDAY.

THE FINANCE MINISTER SAID THAT THESE PEOPLE WHO ENJOYED SEVERAL PRIVILEGES AT THE COST OF THE PEOPLE SHOULD SHOW SOME BETTER JUSTIFICATION FOR THE POSSESSION OF THESE LANDS THAN THE MERE STATEMENT THAT THEIR FOREFATHERS DID CERTAIN SERVICE.

The Finance Minister, who made an Extempore speech referred to the criticisms against the lump-some provisions made for certain expenditure, and said that occasions arose in every country when the legislature was requested to approve the principle of expenditure, leaving the question of working out details to the Finance Department.

Proceedings In Detail

The Bombay Legislative Council (Upper House) met at 2 p.m. on Saturday in the Council Hall with Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, the President in the Chair. Almost all the members of the House were present.

Before the House proceeded to transact the business on the Agenda, the President referred to the sad demise of the late Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, who was an ex-member of the Bombay Council and the Speaker of the Reformed Sind Assembly. Several members associated themselves with the reference made by the President.

EXPENDITURE FOR STATIONERY

Replying to Mr. S. C. Joshi, the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, the Minister for Local Self-Government stated the amount spent on Stationery by the Bombay Government during the last three years was as follows:—On articles manufactured in India (1934-35) Rs. 3,44,092, (1935-36) Rs. 3,90,849 and (1936-37) Rs. 5.01.271; on articles imported from abroad (1934-35) Rs. 2,29,790. (1935-36) Rs. 1,96,244 and (1936-37) Rs. 2,37,774; and on articles made in the province of Bombay (1934-35) Rs. 3,09,510; (1935-36) Rs 3.45.663 and (1936-37) Rs. 4,41,277

Replying to another question the Minister stated that articles of stationery imported from abroad were purchased in preference to Indian made articles as in some cases the Indian made articles were unsuitable and in other cases the rates were unduly high when compared with the rates of the imported articles.

CIVIC RIGHTLY FOR HARIJANS

Replying to Dr. P. G. Solanki, the Prime Minister Hon. Mr. B. G Kher stated that in all legislation relating to Local bodies, the depressed classes have been granted the same civic rights as all other sections of the public possess. Government have repeatedly issued executive orders and press notes emphasising that depressed classes should be permitted unrestricted use of all amenities provided or maintained out of public funds, such as schools, public hospitals, dispensaries, dharmashalas, wells, tanks, public vehicles etc. Whenever any specific instances of breach of these orders are brought to the notice of the officers concerned, suitable action is taken. As regards the restrictions imposed upon the trustees of the private Hindu trusts, the Prime Minister stated that Government have no power to interfere in regard to the terms of Private Hindu Trusts.

BUDGET PRESENTED

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister presenting the Budget estimates stated that he would not like to read the same speech that he had read in the Lower House. He would however refer to one or two points. Firstly, some members in the Assembly had criticised the provision in lumpsome made in the budget estimates. He agreed that the Legislature should go through the details of all the amounts that they were asked to vote. But there were occasions when any Government in the World, might come with a request before the legislature for the recognition of the principle of expenditure involved and leave the details to be worked out by the Finance Department. He assured the House that every lumpsome provided would be carefully gone through and very carefully spent with justification. The Government had undertaken a comprehensive scheme of work which required large amounts and they had to tap several sources of income.

INAMDAR'S PRIVILEGES

Continuing, the Finance Minister stated that in August last he had referred to the question of alienated lands and landowners. Government were examining the whole question. There were several difficulties in the way and he could not say definitely at this stage what conclusions Government would arrive at on this question. He however felt that those in possession of such lands would have to give better justification for enjoying the privileges they do, than merely saying that their fathers or forefathers did some service to the State. What was the purpose of such landlords, what was the service they were rendering to the present structure of Society? He was referring to all this not because he was a Socialist or he was jealous of these people possessing such lands When a certain class enjoys certain privileges at the cost of the public there must be some justification for such privileges. He hoped that the awakened Inamdars would bestow some thought to this question and find out in what way they could help the present structure of society and what service they wished to render.

The House adjourned till Monday, when general budget discussion will commence.

Congress President Leaves For Wardha

After 10 Days Of Crowded Programme: Hearty "Send-off" From Boribunder

After a stay of nearly Ten crowded and restless days Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Indian National Congress, left for Wardha on Thursday evening.

The love and admiration which had been showered on him by the citizens of Bombay all these days was again in evidence, when an enthusiastic crowd turned up at the platform to give him a hearty send-off.

The visit of the President was not, however, a pageant but a mission. He went about the city telling everybody to be prepared. "There may be a struggle in the offing. The way of Swaraj is strewn with thorns. You have to pay the price of Freedom. Be prepared to pay it". That was in brief the inspiring message, which practically every man, woman and child in Bombay has heard from the lips of the Congress President

LEAVES FOR WARDHA

After having honoured Bombay with his first attention, Subhas Babu left by the Nagpur Express on Saturday evening to discharge the other heavy and onerous duties of the Congress President. With him travelled Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who is also going to Wardha.

At the station were present, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, the Hon. Mr. D. D. Gilder, the Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. Jog, Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji and various other prominent Congressmen in the city.

The Railway Police and the volunteers of the National Guards had made perfect arrangements to see that there was no rush or stampede.

ON PLATFORM

Subhas Babu, who arrived just a few minutes before the departure of the train, was received at the station and was garlanded while a National band was playing.

With a "Kunkum" mark on his forehead and a garland of roses in his neck, he stood greeting with a smile the cheering crowds as the train moved out of the platform at the scheduled time.

VISIT TO ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

Earlier in the day Subhas Babu fulfilled his last public function when he paid a visit to the Arts and Crafts Exhibition organised by the Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj. The exhibition is being held in the premises of the Samaj in Girgaum. It was opened on Thursday by Mrs. Kamabai, the wife of Justice Wasudev of the Bombay High Court.

The President was received and taken round the exhibition by Mrs. Sundarabai Senjit, the president of the Samaj. Subhas Babu evinced great interest in the "Rangoli" and other artistic work exhibited.

He wrote in the visitors book: "I was delighted to visit the exhibition. The exhibits prepared at home are so beautiful and artistic as will draw the admiration of all. This exhibition will serve a very useful purpose in encouraging our amateur artists all of whom come from the fair sex. I wish the ladies who have organised this exhibition all success".

Mr. F. Klatt, Managing Director General Motors (India) Ltd., showing round a group of visitors at the Sewri Works.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Phalgun Sudh 4, 1994
Muslim: Mohurum 3, 1357
Parsi: Meher 2, 1307
Hightide: 2-06; 14-47
Lowtide 8-14; 20-26
Sunrise: 6h. 55m
Sunset: 6h. 46m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

D'MELLO—Khota's Oart Girgaum, Caesar, late of Graham and Co., on Saturday the 5th. Funeral leaves his residence on Sunday the 6th at 4-30 p.m. arriving Sewree 5 p.m.

'G' WARD D. C. C.

The adjourned Annual General Meeting of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Vanmali Hall Dadar.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM

Swami Gunateetanand of Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will give a discourse on Dnyaneshwari at Dhuru Hall, Dadar to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m.

KARNATAK ASSOCIATION

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association will be held at Wassoodew Bhuwan, 2 Laburnum Road, Gamdevi to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Building of Character" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), evening at 6-15.

HALVAD YUVAK MANDAL-BOMBAY

The ordinary meeting of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of Empire Talkie Distributors, above Central Bank of India, First Floor, Sandhurst Road.

RATIONALIST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

The inauguration of The Rationalist contact club and 8th Anniversary of the Rationalist Association of India will take place at "Buona Casa" 3rd floor, Sir Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m

BOMBAY YOUTHS' PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the above League, there will be a discussion on "The Haripura Congress" to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the League, Empire Automobiles Building, (opposite Charni Road Railway Station).

LATE MR. DURGADAS SAWALAKA

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Durgadutt Sawalaka, a leading cotton merchant and broker, which occurred at his native place in Marwar. Mr. Durgadutt took keen interest in the local trade transactions and his activities in matters social and political were not less. During the last N.C.O. Movement he was detained for a few days. The local cotton market remained closed between 2 and 5 p.m. as a mark of respect to the deceased.

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Fun & Excitement No End!

ARTHUR TREACHER

Patricia Ellis—Robert Kent,

in 20th Century-Fox's

"STEP LIVELY JEEVES!"

Based on the character "Jeeces" created by P. G. Wodehouse!

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Prisoner of Zenda" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Step Lively Jeeves!" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Nand-Kumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

EROS—"It Cant Last Forever" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"A Woman Alone" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m

KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Mukti" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to day at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Meetha Zahar" Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PALACE—"Parnell" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10-30 a.m.

PATHE—"Thin Ice" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Swarajya Seemevar" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Love Under Fire" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. "Heidi" Daily at 4 p.m. show only.

ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Man-Proof" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"GUMASTHA-WEEK"

To celebrate the "Gumastha Week", a torch-light procession will be held to-day (Sunday) night at 9 p.m. The procession will march from the office of the Bombay Shop Assistants' Federation, 62, Champa Gulli, Bombay 2.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHARI JAMAT

The first meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday), at 11 a.m. (B.T.) in the Musjid premises at (Palagally) Samual Street.

PUNJAB JAIN BHARATRI SABHA, BOMBAY

Next general meeting of the above Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday), at 1 p. m. at Messrs. Rattanchand Mukandlal Jain's office, Patwa Chaul, Johari Bazar, Bombay.

KURANI SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the "Kuranic Society" a public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings, to-day (Sunday), in the Premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School, near Boribunder Station at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

"KAIRALEE SEVAKA SANGHAM"

A meeting of the above sangham will be held at King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) Mr. Balan will speak on Ithihasam. Mr. V. K. Menon will preside.

NATIONAL KIRTAN

It is proposed to have a National Kirtan performed (in Kanarese) by the well-known Desh-Bhakta, Thippanna Shastri Kallay, of Gadag, at the premises of the Central Bank of India Esplanade Road, at 1-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday),

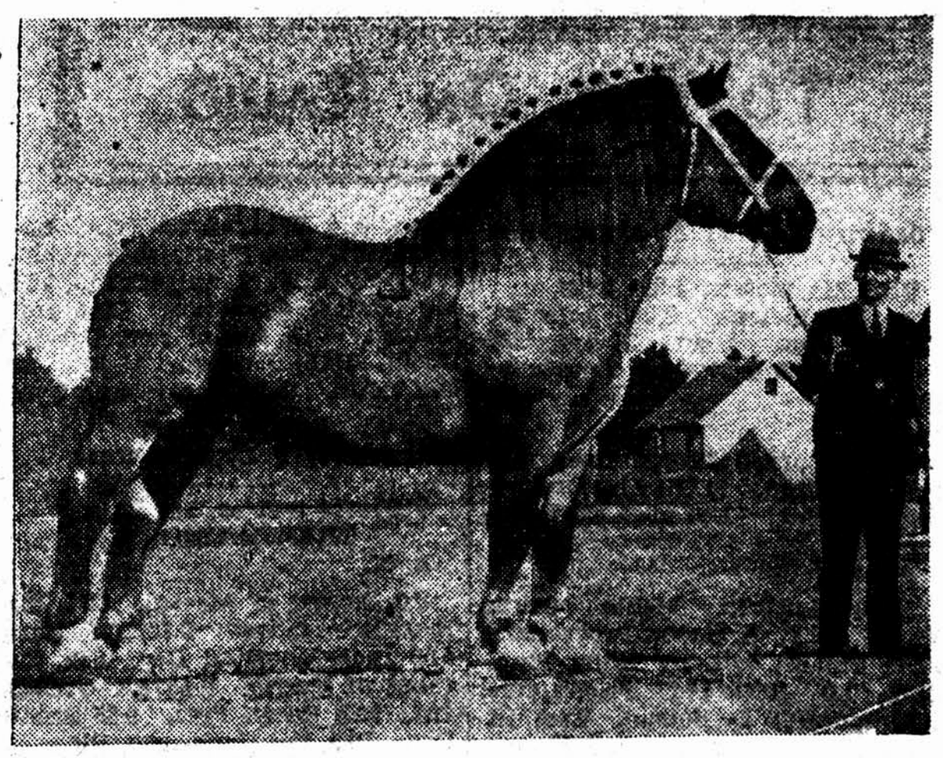
SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a grand musical entertainment by Palghat Rama Bhagavather —Vocal, accompanied by Mysore Chowdiah—Violin and Nagercoil Ganesan—Mridangam to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G.I.P.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS

The Superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade writes:—

Major-General W. E. Bradfield, Surgeon-in-Chief of the St Johns Ambulance Brigade overseas in India will inspect the Bombay Corps of St. John Ambulance Brigade at Elphinstone School Compound at 7-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday), members are requested to fall in Brigade uniform at 7-30 a.m.



BROOKLYN SUPREME: The biggest horse in the world, is the proud possession of C. G. Good of Boone, Iowa, a member of the State Legislature, who has refused Dols. 8,000 for his mighty Belgian stallion. This enormous horse is nine years old, weighs 3,030 pounds, is too big for breeding, and is still growing.

Premier Kher At Thana

The programme in connection with the visit of Shri Balasaheb Kher, Prime Minister to Thana Town to-day (Sunday) is as under:—

At Gandhi Ashram:—(a) 2-30 to 2-40 introductions; (b) 2-40 to 2-55 meeting with Ashram and Congress Workers, (c) 2-55 to 3-10 Interviews to Government Officials (d) 3-10 to 3-30 Light refreshments.

3-30 to 3-40 p.m. Proceed to town and visit Marathi Granth Sangrahlay on Way; 3-45 to 4-25 p.m. attend function of Brahmin Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandal at Brahmin Sabha Hall, Station Road.

At Hanuman Vyayam Shala Grounds: (a) 4-30 to 4-40 Reception and opening Ceremony of Kalyan Kutir; (b) 4-40 to 5-50 Dialogues and physical feats by students of Municipal Primary Schools and Hanuman Vyayam Shala; (c) 5-50 to 6-15 Reading report and prize distribution ceremony of Municipal School Board.

6-15 to 7-15 Public Meeting.

SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association Congratulates His Highness the Maharaja for ordering all State and State-aided temples and ponds to be thrown open for Harijans.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate on "The present indifferences of the Congress of Indian States is deplorable" at Nagpada Neighbourhood House, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m.

KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL

A physical culture demonstration will be given at the Indian Education Society's King George English School to-day (Sunday), at 5-45 p.m. when Seth Mathuradas Vissanji will preside and Mrs. Ratanbai Mathuradas will distribute the prize.

DHANJI SHREE RASHTRIYA SHALA GHATKOPAR

The opening ceremony of the new building of Sheth Dhanji Devshi Rashtriya Shala, Ghatkopar will be performed to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) by Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, when a programme of songs, garbas and gymnastic feats will be presented. Separate accommodation is reserved for ladies.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DELISLE ROAD

In furtherance of the resolution of the All-India Trades Union Congress at Haripura on the political crisis and to express resentment at the non-release of political prisoners in the Punjab and Bengal, a mass public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m at DeLisle Road. Mr. S. A. Dange will preside and among the speakers will be: Messrs. R. A. Khedgikar, Mirajkar, Nimbkar, Randive, Meherally, Purshottam Trikamdas, Asoka Mehta and Belose.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants Association a public meeting of all the Tenants of Bombay will be held on Choupati Sands to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to give Support to the Rent Restrictions Bill of Mr. S. C. Joshi, when Mr. Nariman, will preside, and Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Indulal Yagnik, Abdul Rahiman Mitha, Musta Fakir, Lalji Pendse, R. S. Nimkar, Sardar Premsing, Shriram Hukumchand, R. S. Prabhu, Mody of "Sanj Vartaman", D. M. Pangarkar, P. D. Kesaria and others will speak.

CONGRESSITE DEFEATS INDEPENDENT

Security Deposit Forfeited

GAUHATI, March. 5

Mr. Bishnu Ram Medhi, President of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee, was declared elected to the Assam Legislative Assembly, in the by-election held from the Kamrup Central Sadar General Constituency.

Mr. Medhi secured 5,342 votes against 117 polled in favour of his rival, Mr. Basanta Choudhury, (Independent), who forfeited his security deposit.

Mr. Medhi has been the President of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee for nine years consecutively.—United Press.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN

Women To Sell Flags At Race Course

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

At a meeting of Lady Lumley's Ladies' Committee held at Government House on March 3rd, it was decided to ask the Secretary of the Royal Western India Turf Club to permit the Flag Day Sub-Committee to sell Flags at the special Race Meeting on March 9th.

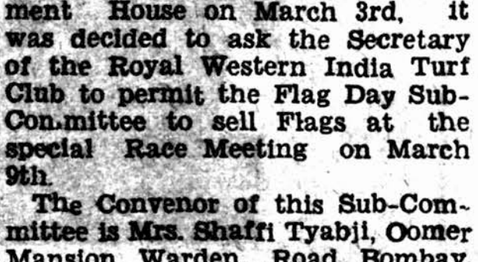
The Convenor of this Sub-Committee is Mrs. Shaffi Tyabji, Oomer Mansion, Warden Road, Bombay, to whom all correspondence on this subject may be sent.

LATE MR. KAMDAR

The Committee of The Bombay Shareholders' Association passed a condolence resolution on the death of Mr. M. M. Kamdar, Vice-President of the Association and closed their office on March 1 as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Kamdar.

REGAL

Daily: at 6-30 and 10 P.M.



Romancing in turbulent SPAIN!

At 4 P. M. Only!

SHIRLEY TEMPLE

at her best in "HEIDI"

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s for Transmission I and II and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission III.

A. M.

7.30 Recorded Programme. 8.30 For Children. 11.30 Air Orchestra; Gunkali. 11.40 Prof. Narayanrao Vyas.

P. M

12.10 Maltiben Mehta Garba Party. 12.17 A Garba Programme. 12.45 Salads, talk by Hilda Flanders. 1.0 Recorded Programme. 5.30 Ignatius D. Serrao. East Indian Songs 6.0 Amirbai Karnataki. 6.30 Evensong. 7.30 Unwanted Child. Talk in Marathi by D. G. Vaidya. 7.45 Air Chorus. 7.55 Dattaram Parwatkar. 8.15 Nandram: Marwadi Geet. 8.25 Gopalsingh Mridangachari. 8.35 Amirbai Karnataki and Nandram. Hindustani duets. 9.0 News (Hindustani). 9.15 Narayanrao Vyas: Marathi Pad. 9.30 News. 9.45 Week's Sport, by A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 10.0 Air Indian Orchestra. Chandrakaunsh. 10.5 Munni and Durani: Duets. 10.25 Parsekar Malhar on the violin. 10.30 Narayanrao Vyas.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

A. M.

8.0 Basant of Meerut. 8.15 Kumari Reba Ghosh. 8.30 Dina Nath. 8.50 Indu Bhushan Dey. 8.55 Tarabai of Gadag. 9.15 Air Orchestra. 9.25 Ratan Piya. 9.35 Sachin Das. 10.0 For Jack and Jill.

TRANSMISSION II

P. M.

12.30 Songs from the Screen. 1.30 Symphony Concert.

TRANSMISSION III

P. M.

5.0 Kumari Reba Ghosh. 5.15 Dina Nath. 5.35 Air Orchestra: Durga. 5.41 Tarabai. 6.5 Sachin Das. 6.30 Basant. 6.50 Kumari Reba Ghosh. 7.0 Amateur Concert. 7.30 Kumari Hena Chatterjee and Kumari Saraju Bannerji. 6.30 Tarabai. 7.45 Sachin Das. 8.0 Problem of Primary Education, A talk in Hindustani by Mulla Wahidi. 8.15 Dina Nath. 8.30 Sachin Das. 8.45 Tarabai. 9.15 News, Weather, in Hindustani. 9.30 In English. 9.45 Fortnight's Sport review by G. D. Sondhi. Relayed from Lahore. 10.0 Tarabai. 10.30 Sachin Das. 10.55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II

31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.

Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres, 4.905 kc/s.

P. M.

5.0 to 9.45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9.45 Short Song Session. 10.15 Pianoforte Recital. By Elizabeth Gauba. 10.55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC. 370.4m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

A. M.

8.36 Arati Music. 8.51 Leela Kirtan. 10.21 Music Lessons. 10.51 Stage and Screen. 11.6 Morning Music.

P. M.

5-36 Service for Children 6-6 Church Service 7-21 Reba Mazumdar 7-36 Kalyani Das Gupta 7-51 Meera Roy. 8-6 News Weather (Bengali) 8-21 Nutoo Mukherjee 8-46 Mantoo Banerjee 9-6 News 9-21 Vocal Recital 9-36 New Books review 9-51 Band of 1st Bn. Cameronians Scottish Rifles.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

P. M.

6-45 Khabare Atare 7-45 Mahsoods talk in Hindustani by A. H. K. Shinwari 8-0 Recitation from 'Quran' Sura Yaseen Part 3. 8-15 Readings 8-30 Japan as I Saw Her talk in Hindustani by O. H. Malik 8-45 Ghazwa-i-Badar 9-0 'Aulad', 9-15 News Weather in Hindustani 9-30 In English

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1.086 kc/s.

P. M.

6-0 Kartar Singh Sachdev 6-15 M. Singh 6-30 For Countryside 7-0 Jaswant Kaur 7-15 M. Singh 7-30 Kartar Singh Sachdev 7-45 M. Singh 8-0 Kartar Singh Sachdev 8-15 Themes and Conventions of Urdu Drama talk in Hindustani by S. I. A. Taj 8-30 Jaswant Kaur 8-45 M. Singh 9-0 Kartar Singh Sachdev 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Fortnight's Sports review 10-0 Concert Hour.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m). GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m). GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m). GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.63 m).

P. M.

7-25 Opening 7-30 Cinema Organ Music 7-50 Leslie Bridgewater Quintet 8-30 Orchestral Music 8-40 Service for the People 9-30 Fourth World Concert 10-0 Newsletter and Sports Summary.

10-50 p.m. to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programmes.

GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.) GSC 9.58 Mc/s (31.32 m) GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m) GSB 9.51 Mc/s. (31.55 m)

EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHIC & ART PICTURE IN TOWN HALL

The Photographic and art pictures exhibited at the Town Hall depicting interesting scenes of all nations take us round the world in an hours time.

ART EXHIBITION

The secretary of the Exhibition Mr. N. B. Cooper is conducting the exhibition and the most interesting that attract the attention of the public is the Ivory and gold throne of Mysore prepared by Messrs. Hosa Bale Puttappa and Bros, which represents various episodes from the great epics of the Ramayana, Uttara Ramayana, Mahabharath.

GREAT WORK

Lord Krishna's life are also depicted by beautiful ivory carvings which is the rare master craftsmanship of preserving labour. Mahatma Gandhi, it appears spent half an our to see the art.

The throne which is a great work of art has no place for comparison in the world of Art and it is to be presented to Sree Ramachandrapur Mutt in Mysore State by the Devotees of the Mutt which cannot afterwards be removed. It is therefore being brought all the way from Bombay whose expenses was estimated at 2 lakhs of rupees. Mr. Subhas Bose remarked that it is a rare work of art and finest carving.

6 DAYS: AND AFTER—

On Saturday Next, March 12, YOU WILL SEE THE GREATEST Comedy — Romance OF YEARS:

"300 DAYS AND AFTER"!

Starring Your Favourite in A New Form : Sabitadevi

WITH MOTILAL: Also Your Favourite, now in a fleeting change of Forms.

A "Favourites" Film!

With Two more Favourites: YAKUB, BIBBO

Directed by Their Favourite Director SARVOTTAM BADAMI

Producers: Also Your Favourite, SAGAR MOVIETONE

FROM SAT. Next, March 12,

WEST-END TALKIES, Lamington Rd.

Made to be The Year's Greatest Favourite!

AWAIT!

There He Comes ! ... ...

With Thunder Storm!
With Revolution!!
With Whirlwind !!!

Khoodai Khidmadgar

alias

GARIB-KI-TOPE

Starring:—

Sarla, Radharani, Snehlata, Shyamsunder, Mazhar, Anis Khatoon, Rampyari, etc.,

* * *

A BHARAT LAXMI'S SUPER JEWEL
which broke all records in Punjab.

COMING

THE SUPER

Cinema : : Charni Rd.

TRIBUTE

By

Congress President

and

Ministers!

Minerva Movietone's

"MEETHA ZAHAR"

Also, News-Reel of Subhas Babu's arrival in Bombay

2ND WEEK

Daily: 5, 8, 11 P.M.
Sat. Sun., Hol., 2-15 P.M.

MINERVA

Talkies Lamington Road.

THE

BROADWAY

Khodadad Circle: Kingsway, DADAR.

Daily 3 Shows: 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

UNITED ARTISTES'—
SELZNIC PRODUCTION:

THE PRISONER OF ZENDA

STARRING:

RONALD COLMAN

IN DUAL ROLE
with
MADELINE CARROL, DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS (Jr.)

Famous Historical Novel of ANTHONY HOPE, specially selected for Dadar's Elite.

SUNDAY: Morning Show at: 10-30 A.M.

A Beautiful Tamil Romance:—
"MINOR : RAJAMANI"

Babu Sampurnanand, new Minister of Education, U. P.

2,000 GRADUATES RECEIVE DEGREES

Calcutta University Convocation

CALCUTTA, March 5.

The annual convocation of the Calcutta University was held this morning in the spacious rounds of the University College of Science

The distinguished gathering present included prominent educationists. Lord Bishop of Calcutta. Ministers of the Bengal Government, High Court judges and the President of the Bengal Council.

About 2,000 graduates, including a hundred girls, received degrees and medals which were awarded to them by the Vice-Chancellor Mr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee.

A running commentary, in Bengali of the proceedings was broadcast by the All-India Radio from the Convocation grounds.

After the addresses of the Vice-Chancellor, and Reverend Andrews, the Chancellor, Lord Brabourne declared the Convocation closed with a brief speech. His Excellency advised the students to make service the keynote of their life and before going out to the world to remember the millions who had not the chances and opportunities which the former had and avail themselves of all opportunities to help their more unfortunate fellowbeings. He hoped that during his term of office, the university would grow from strength to strength.—A. P.

SEVEN MORE BIHAR POLITICALS FREE

PATNA, March 5.

The Associated Press understands that the Prime Minister of Bihar has passed orders for the release of a second batch of seven political prisoners who will shortly be taken from jail to their home districts when set at liberty.

Out of the 23 political prisoners in Bihar 10 have been released in the first batch and, with the release of another seven now, there will be only six remaining to be set free.—A. P.

JHANSI 'TERRORIST PRISONER' RELEASED

JHANSI, March, 4.

According to private advices, Sadasiv Rao Malkapurkar of Jhansi, a terrorist prisoner convicted in the Bhusaval Bomb Case in 1929 was released from the Sabarmati Jail under orders of the Bombay Government before expiry of the terms of his imprisonment.

Another prisoner named Bhagwandas sentenced in the same case is expected to be released shortly.—A. P.

Dr. A. S. Deshmukh, has opened a free dispensary for the poor at Kalachowky, Parel. The opening ceremony of the dispensary took place on the 28th ultimo.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mystery surrounds the death of a police writer, named Laxman Narayan Talim (28), attached to the Mahim Police Station.

The Writer was found dead on Friday morning in the room of another Police Constable of the same Section.

The cause of death is not known. The stomach contents have been sent to the Government Chemical Analyser.

It was stated at the inquest that the Writer, who was to have attended duty the previous night, did not turn up.

The inquest was adjourned for the report of the Chemical Analyser till March 18.

The members of a family residing at Walkeshwar Road, rushed last evening to the direction from where the smell of kerosene came. They saw the doors of a room bolted from within and heard the groans of a young girl wife.

At the inquest on Menekhbai Narottamdas (22). The Bombay Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by shock from extensive burns.

PLEA FOR ADULT FRANCHISE

"The right of voting is the natural right of every grown-up human being, and the Congress Ministry shall not dare to deny that right to the citizens of Bombay," said Mr. Indulal Yagnik in the course of his speech at a public meeting, held on Friday at Khetwadi, under the auspices of the Adult Franchise League for demanding Adult Franchise for the Bombay Municipal electorate, Mr. M. N. Talpade presided.

Mr. Mende Patil moved the resolution for Adult Franchise.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

Another resolution supporting Mr. S. C. Joshi's Bill for reduction of house rent in Bombay was also passed by the meeting.

HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION AT NAVSARI

An exhibition of handicrafts by students of the Zoroastrian Women's Institute and Malesar Sewing and Cutting Classes will be held at the Khurshedwadi, Navsari, from 2 to 7 p.m. Saturday and Sunday, it will be open for all Parsis—young and old, and Monday for ladies and girls of all communities Admission is free.

An old woman was killed in a train accident near Diva station on the G. I. P. Railway.

14th Glorious Week

NEW THEATRES' Epic of FILM-CRAFT

"VIDYAPATI"

Starring:—
P. SANYAL & KANAN
Two LADIES' SHOWS On:
MONDAY, 7th & WED. 9th at:
1-30 P. M.
All Classes: Nine Annas only

THE ROXY

DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.
SAT., SUN., HOL: 2-30 P.M.

FREEDOM'S FRONTIER IN DADAR!

See SHIVAJI'S Loyal Array—

"SWARAJYA SEEMEVAR'

—: MARATHI :—

Daily: 5, 7-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun. and Hol.: 2-15 p.m.

PLAZA Talkies, Dadar

9th GREAT WEEK

India's GREATEST Historical

CHANDRARAO MORE

CHANDRARAO MORE

AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THREE SHOWS DAILY:
AT 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MATINEES AT 2-30

'ZENANA SHOW

On WEDNESDAY, 9th MARCH
AT 1-30 P.M.

TRUTH Vs. EVIDENCE:

A Riddle for Lawyers!

"KANHOPATRA"

Shalini Cinetone's
MUSICAL-DRAMA

"KANHOPATRA"

2ND WEEK

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30 P.M.
To-day: 2-30 P.M.

MAJESTIC

Cinema Girgaum

BLASTING OPERATIONS AT LOVEGROVE ROAD

As the bottle-neck on Levergrove Road near the Sewage Pumping Station at the end of Hornby Vellard is being demolished blasting operations are being carried out between the hours of 7-30 a.m. to 8 a.m and 1-30 p.m. to 2 p.m motorists driving to and from the suburbs who usually use this route are advised to deviate via Haines Road and Clark Road until further notice.

At a general meeting of the Amritsar Congress Socialist Party, Comrade Dalip Singh presiding, it was decided to start vigorous agitation against the new wine shops which are being opened in the city from April 1.

Congress President's Parting Message

Make Full Use Of High Tide In Nation's Fortune

"I NOW LEAVE BOMBAY WITH THE SATISFACTION AND WITH THE CONFIDENCE THAT BOMBAY WILL ALWAYS RISE TO THE OCCASION AND FACE ANY EMERGENCY THAT MAY OVERTAKE US IN FUTURE AND WILL, MOREOVER, GIVE A STILL BETTER ACCOUNT OF HERSELF THAN SHE DID IN THE GLORIOUS AND MEMORABLE DAYS OF 1930,' said Babu Subhas Chandra Bose in his parting message to the citizens of Bombay.

SUBHAS BABU WILL LEAVE BOMBAY THIS EVENING FOR WARDHA, WHERE HE WILL MEET MAHATMAJI, WHO IS ALSO PROCEEDING TO CALCUTTA.

Further in his message Subhas Babu said:—

"I cannot leave Bombay without conveying to all friends and citizens of this great city and its suburbs my profound and grateful thanks for the magnificent reception they gave me on the 24th February and the uniform kindness and affection with which they have greeted me wherever I have appeared during my ten days' stay here. I have had an unusually crowded programme to go through, but the enthusiasm that I have seen everywhere has made me oblivious of fatigue.

These days will live in my memory for all time and will be a source of inspiration to me in the difficult days that are ahead of us. Since the last elections and particularly since the Haripura Congress there has been a tide in our affairs. We have to make the fullest use of it and to push on towards the goal of independence. We cannot think of even a moment's rest.

The task of rallying the whole country under the banner of the Congress and of mobilising our forces into a disciplined non-violent army should keep our hands more than full in the days to come. Let us not forget that though the Congress may not provoke a crisis, that crisis may be forced on us all the same, whether over provincial or over federal issues. Let us therefore be prepared for any eventuality. Let us say with one unambiguous voice that there can be no solution of the Indian problem except on the basis of full self-determination for India. Let us tell the world boldly and clearly that no constitution will be acceptable to us except what is framed by the Indian people through a Constituent Assembly. I now leave Bombay with the satisfaction and with the confidence that Bombay will always rise to the occasion and will face any emergency that may overtake us in future and will moreover give a still better account of herself than she did in the glorious and memorable days of 1930.

torical topical of a three-mile long procession which is now the talk of the town and which the President himself saw at Roxy the other day.

In accepting the souvenir the President, with his characteristic sweet smile, expressed his thanks to the Bombay Talkies and said that he was very much delighted with it.

Rai Saheb Chuni Lall requested the President to give the small souvenir a place in his library,

SOUVENIR TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Bombay Talkies Present Album Of Stills Of Presidential Procession

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Rai Saheb Chuni Lall, General Manager of the Bombay Talkies, visited the Congress President, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose to-day at 12 o'clock at his residence and presented him, on behalf of the Bombay Talkies, a beautiful souvenir in the shape of an album containing some of the interesting and important still photograph from the film made by Bombay Talkies of the Presidential procession of the 24th February last.

The album, in itself a fine piece of art, was decorated with a pure Khaddar cover bearing a suitable title. It contains some of the best and memorable shots of this his-

AVOID DISCUSSION SCRUPULOUSLY

Congress President's Message To Student Community

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, the President, Indian National Congress, has given the following message to the student community in India:-

"I am very glad to know that the split which took place at Madras early in January in the All India Students' Federation no longer exists and that all differences have been healed. I congratulate all those who helped in bringing about this consummation. I earnestly hope that in future there will be one All India Students' Federation acting as the organ of the student community in India.

"I shall be failing in my duty if I do not warn my student friends all over the country not to be content with a mechanical or artificial unity but to strengthen the basis of a permanent unity within the ranks of the student community. I may suggest in this connection that in future it would be wise to concentrate on issues which directly concern the students and to avoid controvercial issues which do not directly concern them, but which may give rise to serious differences among them. We have to remember that the student movement in India is still in its infancy and it has to be carefully nurtured for some time to come. Meanwhile, everything that may lead to serious differences and dissensions has to be scrupulously avoided".

Subhas To Reach Nagpur To-morrow

NAGPUR, Mar. 5.

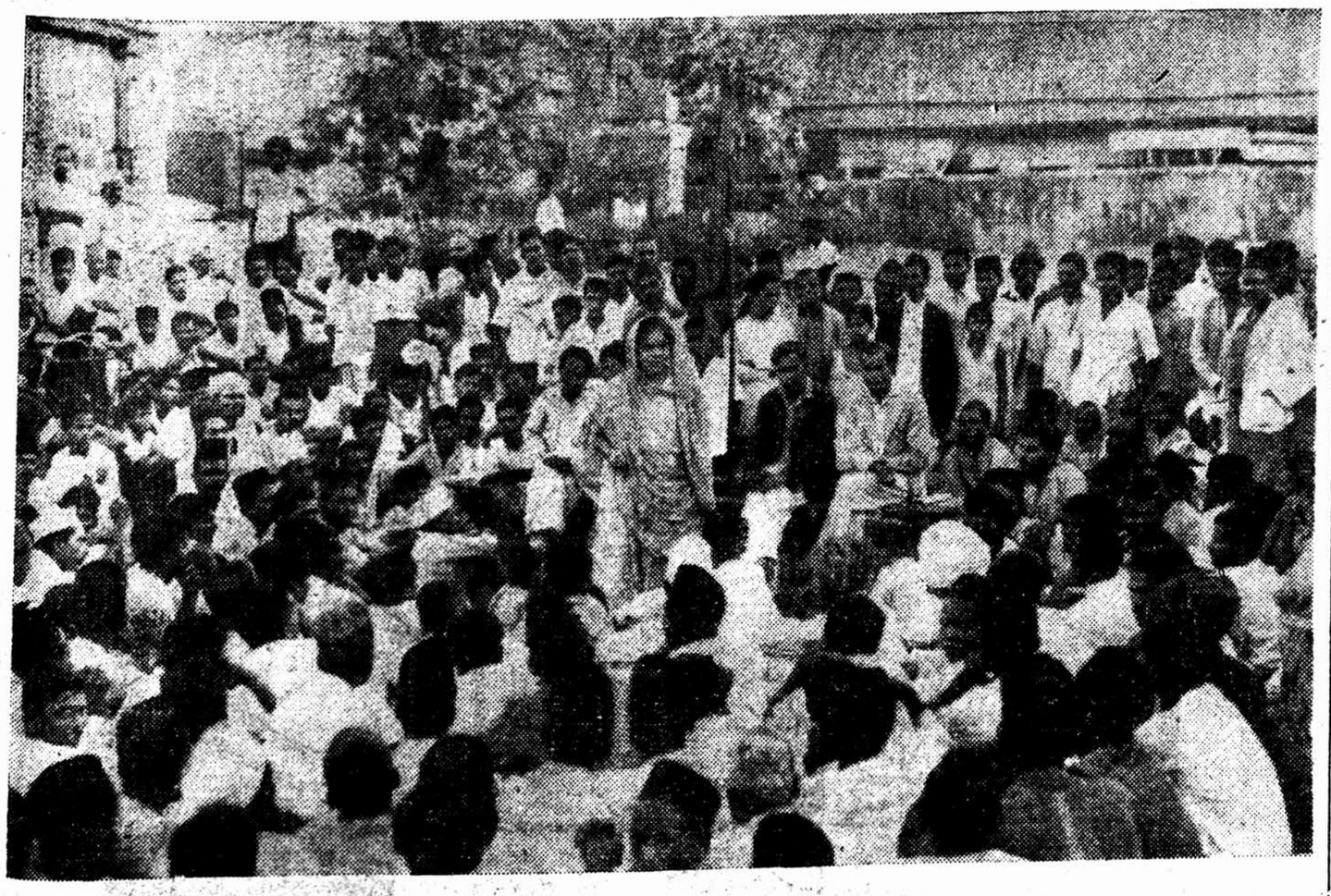
Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, will arrive here on Monday morning.

The Nagpur Municipality, Nagpur District Council and the local University Union will present him addresses. He will also address a public meeting. Mr Bose will stay with the Hon. Dr. Khare, the Premier, and leave for Calcutta on Tuesday morning.—United Press.

Syt. Subhas Chandra Bose (left), President of the Indian National Congress, with his Bombay hosts Mr. and Mrs. Nathalal Parikh (Photo by Vanguard Studio.)

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose (centre), President of the Indian National Congress, visited the Haji Bachoo Ali Free Eye Hospital on Friday. He is seen here with Drs. D. D. Sathaye and J. N. Mehta (right).

Temple at Ambarnath, richly carved, of Chalukyan style and dating as far back as 9th century A. D., which was visited by thousands of pilgrims on Maha Shivaratri day.



Mrs. Maniben Kara addressing the gathering at a public reception given to Mr. D. M. Pangarkar on his return to Bombay after nine years.

Textile Workers' Problem In India

Their Uplift Not Easy Task But Can Be Accomplished With Harmonious Co-operation

A broadcast talk from the Bombay Station was given by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas on Labour in the Indian Textile Industry. The following are extracts from the talk:—

The problem of textile workers in India has assumed an importance in much greater proportion than its numerical strength warrants. Compared to agricultural labour, industrial labour in India is numerically very insignificant. For example, in the whole Bombay Presidency thre are only four lakhs of textile workers distributed as follows in the various important centres.

In Bombay City there are altogether 1,30,000 workers including 34,000 women. In Ahmedabad City out of 84,000 workers, 11,000 are women, in Sholapur, out of 18,000 workers, 4,200 are women, i.e., throughout the Presidency there are in the textile factories 2,80,000 workers of whom, 45,000 are women workers. The number of children employed are just over 1,000. There are other centres in Bombay Presidency like Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, East and West Khandesh, Sholapur and Satara districts, Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur and Bombay suburbs giving employment altogether to over 30,000 men and women.

In Madras Presidency the principal centres for textile industry are Madras, Madura, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly and the number of operatives they employ are, 11,500, 13,000, 15,000 and 8,400 respectively: a total of 50,000 for the year 1935 against 34,000 in 1934. It will thus be seen that in Madras the textile industry has made a good headway since 1935.

The third principal centre in the country which has grown and is still growing is cawnpore in the U. P. The textile industry in Cawnpore is developing rapidly.

It is well known that the factory workers in Bombay mills are not all Bombay men, only 20 per cent. are actually local men, the rest are migratory and their homes in Poona and Satara districts and Konkan and Deccan and as I have already mentioned above, the U. P. Most of these are agriculturists by heredity and even to-day when they go back to their villages they take up their ancestral work. The result of this is the turnover of labour in Bombay is far greater than the situation warrants, e.g., for 1,26,735 men working in Bombay mills, no less than 55,000 were badlies or substitutes, thus showing a heavy percentage of roughly 28

DOZEN ACUTE PROBLEMS

There are about a dozen acute problems so far as the textile workers of the country go:—1. Adequate wages; 2. Hours of work; 3. Conditions of work; 4. Housing conditions; 5. Conditions of women workers and special amenities necessary for them; 6. Leisure hour occupations including places and facilities of recreation and entertainment; 7. Absenteeism; 8. Drink evil; 9 Medical aid; 10. Education; 11. Care of the children and, 12. Legislation.

It is difficult for a speaker belonging to Bombay to make invidious comparisons between wages and conditions of work in Bombay City with wages and conditions of work outside the Presidency. It is not my purpose to-day to make any exaggerated statements, which may not be borne out by a close investigation of facts. What I am about to say can be verified by reference to annual factory reports issued by the respective Governments. There is not the slightest doubt and I say this without any fear of contradiction that the wages and conditions of work in Bombay Presidency are on a far higher level than the wages and conditions of work prevailing outside the Presidency. We have been assured that the Congress Governments in the seven provinces have decided upon an all-India uniform policy for taking ameliorate measures legislative and otherwise for the raising o. the standard of living of the workers and bringing happiness and comfort to their families and homes.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S INSISTENCE

The Congress Committee has, however, admitted that information is lacking and therefore insists that in every province there must be an adequately staffed labour department on the lines of the Bombay Government Labour Office and by June, 1938, new and inexperienced officers are called upon to collect "all the statistical and other data relating to costing of living, family budgets, rates of wages, average earnings, trade disputes, trade unions, conditions of industry including profits", necessary to implement the labour programme. But the Congress Committee forgets that it has taken for the Bombay Labour Office 18 years to collect all this material. What is the result? The result is that only the Bombay Government have a forward labour policy, which they are pushing full speed ahead. In Madras strikes and lockouts all over the Presidency are daily occurences and the time of the Minister for Labour, one of the trusted and sound labour leaders of India, is taken up fully in the intervention in these strikes.

The hours of work in Bombay now allowed by the Factories Act are 54 per week, i.e., 9 hours per day against 60 hours till 1935. Many mills in Bombay are now working double shifts of 9 hours each and some three shifts of 7 hours each. This last makes a week of 42 hours, which is 6 hours less than our labour friends' demand. It will be realised that working two or three shifts give more employment to workers, unemployment figures go down, reduces proportionately the cost of production owing to over-head and other charges being the same, the benefit of this reduction in production cost is passed on to the consumer and the reduction in production cost is passed on to the consumer strain are reduced and yet the earnings are at least as much as on the longer working days.

EFFICIENCY SCHEME

Textile workers in India must welcome and make the best use of efficiency schemes, which would mean more earnings and less hours of work for them. If properly managed, efficiency schemes should not cause strain and fatigue, but it must be insisted that the conditions of management and the machinery must be so good as to cause no annoyance, irritation, physical discomfort or strain to the workers.

After referring to the problem of 24,000 women workers in Bombay, or altogether, 45,000 in the Presidency, Mr. Kanji proceeded:—

So far as textile workers in the Presidency are concerned, there is a great need for healthy organisatons among themselves, not merely for the negative purpose of combining for conducting strikes, but for constructive work of ameliorating their own conditions and their standard of life. We have the best of such trade union combination in Ahmedabad under the inspiration of Mr. Gandhi and under the direct management and control of Ben Anasuyabai, Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Mr. Nanda and Mr. Khandubhai Desai. It has been an uphill work quietly done for years and years together taxing the patience of the organisers, but well-worth doing. The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, has a membership of over 25,000 of the Ahmedabad mill workers, the subscriptions are regularly paid and it has been able thus to collect big amounts of funds, utilised now in running schools for the children of the workers and in hospitals. It is the best trade union in India, the like of which we would like to see come up in Bombay and other industrial centres.

NOT EASY TASK BUT NOT IMPOSSIBLE

The task of amelioration and uplift is not easy. It cannot be accomplished by bitterness and strife and class warfare. One party alone cannot do it. All have to put their shoulders to the wheel, co-operate harmoniously and without any reservation, and pull together. India is sufficiently big-minded and full of understanding to avoid the mistake of the West, and to get through co-operation and harmony and friendship in few years, what it has taken over a hundred years in the West to accomplish.

OUTRAGE ON CIVILISATION

Frontier Gandhi Condemns Communal Murders

PESHAWAR, March 1.

To-day a great Red Shirt rally was held here. Thousands of Red Shirt volunteers from all over the district with banners and bands participated in it giving a salute to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

After a procession through the city, a public meeting was held on Government School grounds, the Education Minister presiding.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan explained the ideals of the Red Shirt movement which, he said, was started for bringing about peace in the province. A true Khudai Khidmatgar can serve God only by serving all humanity irrespective of class or community.

"THE WEAK SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan condemned the recent communal murders in the Frontier Province and fervently appealed for communal unity. He declared that the weak and the oppressed should be protected and the tyrant should be opposed.

Thereafter Khan Abdul Ghaffar khan was given a public address by the Municipality at the new Town Hall. It was a brilliant function attended by several Ministers, Assembly members, city fathers, judiciary and the gentry.

Entering the hall Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan received showers of flowers from the balcony above and was garlanded.

Pir Bakhash Khan, Senior Vice-President, read the address.

Replying to it Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan thanked the Municipality appreciating its efforts for improving light, water, roads and other facilities.

"PEACE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED."

He also reminded the audience of the greater responsibility in maintaining peace and security of life. Of what avail are the amenities of life if citizens have no security of life, he asked. His heart, he said, wept and he was restless over the recent murders.

He regretted that there was no lady present which showed that the Frontier was far behind other provinces in this respect. He declared that Peshawar's sacrifices had brought this lucky day in the province.

Thereafter a tea party was given on the adjoining lawn in honour of the guest.—A. P.

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION

Having received requests from many of our readers to give another "Figure Words" Competition as the one which appeared last some three months ago attracted considerable attention and interest, we have decided to repeat a similar Competition and hope that this time also the winners may get big prizes.

Each letter of the alphabet is given marks according to its position in the alphabet e.g. A-1, H-8, Q-17, Z-26. For the convenience and ready guidance of the readers a list of the marks is given below.

The illustrations on the left show well-known objects, a list of which is also given below. For the purpose of this competition you are to pick out the words from this list only.

The marks for each of the letters in the name of the object are to be totalled up. For example the illustration "H" is that of a Swan. The total number of marks for Swan (S-19, W-23, A-1, N-14) is 57. The block No. 13 in the series to the right shows the figure 57. We have therefore to enter No. 13 against "H" in the coupon.

In the same manner illustration "M" is that of Fruit. As "fruit" appears in the 'list of objects' given hereunder we add up the marks (F-6, R-18, U-21, I-9, T-20) to get the total 74 which is shown in block No. 17. We therefore enter No. 17 against "M" in the coupon.

Similarly you may fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like with an Entrance Fee of Annas Eight for each coupon before 9th March subject to and observing the following rules.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.
2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 9th March, 1938, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.
7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not

A—1	N—14
B—2	O—15
C—3	P—16
D—4	Q—17
E—5	R—18
F—6	S—19
G—7	T—20
H—8	U—21
I—9	V—22
J—10	W—23
K—11	X—24
L—12	Y—25
M—13	Z—26

LIST OF OBJECTS

BALL	CUP	LION
BENCH	DISH	NAIL
BIKE	DUCKS	'PHONE
BIRDS	EYE	PIPE
BOARD	FRUIT	ROCK
BOY	GIRL	ROSES
BRUSH	GLASS	SHIP
BULL	HAIR	SHOES
CAGES	HANDS	SWAN
CAMEL	HARES	TAIL
CHALK	HEN	TYRE
COCK	LAMP	WOMAN

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

1 — 27	2 — 32	3 — 34
4 — 35	5 — 36	6 — 40
7 — 42	8 — 46	9 — 47
10 — 50	11 — 51	12 — 52
13 — 57	14 — 58	15 — 66
16 — 68	17 — 74	18 — 76

be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle". Sunday Edition: the "Bombay Samachar". Sunday Edition: and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Figure Words COUPON 6/3

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	13
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	17
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,

The "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd.,

Red House,

Parsee Bazaar Street,

Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO. 706, G. P. O. BOMBAY.

CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY,

9th MAR. 1938.

(Extra Coupons See Page 12.)

About Studios And Stars

BEAUTY DOESN'T MAKE A STAR

Talent And Personality Are Far More Important

Beauty doesn't mean so much as a snap of the fingers in Hollywood, and if motion pictures had to depend upon beauty alone, studios would go bankrupt within six months.

"So why not stop all this horn-tooting about beauty, and concentrate more on the things that count"? asks Director William A. Wellman, who directed the Selznick International technicolour production. "A Star Is Born", co-starring Janet Gaynor and Fredric March.

TALENT AND PERSONALITY.

What, then, makes a star, Mr. Wellman?

"Only two things. First and foremost, screen personality. Secondly, talent."

And where does beauty enter the picture?

"It's just something that comes along for the ride. It happens to be the hitch-hiker of motion pictures, not the force behind them.

"Next time you stand in a crowd, you will notice one or two men or women who draw your attention almost irresistibly. You don't know what it is or why. There's just something about them that sets them apart.

"That's a brief explanation of screen personality. The only difference is this: It must be the kind the camera can pick up. Some of our stars—I'll mention no names—have very little personality in real life, but there's something extra there which only the camera can show.

FUTILE EXPENSE.

"Hollywood producers," said Wellman, "have thrown millions away on beauty, without return. Along comes a sweet but not particularly beautiful girl. She plays in a bit. The fan mail bursts the letter box. Presto! The public has judged. A star is born."

About this thing called talent, Wellman had little to say.

"That's something almost anyone can recognize. It can be developed provided the spark is there. We have no trouble finding it or building it.

"The combination of "that something" and talent, however, is what makes the search for new stars so difficult.

"More often than not, as I say, they are not found. They just happen along."

Sabita Devi who is starred in Sagar's "Three Hundred Days And After", coming at West End

A Scene from "Jwala" Huns Pictures' forthcoming release.

Fade-out Kiss Fades Out From The Screen

OVERWORK KILLED IT SAYS FAMOUS DIRECTOR, LUBITSCH

The clinch—whatever became of it?

It's gone the way of the "came the dawn" ending of the old silent days, Ernst Lubitsch explained recently, and the producer or director who uses it in this modern time runs the risk of having his production laughed off the screen.

The Paramount-producer-director, who has never yet been accused of not being in tune with the times in all his score of years of picture making, declared there are a number of reasons for this, two of which are outstanding.

"First", Lubitsch pointed out, "it has been used to death. Audiences have seen two people in each other's arms at the final fadeout in so many ways and so many times that it's like seeing the same thing over and over again. Second, the clinch is too broad an expression for the present day audience, which requires something more deft, subtle and unexpected to satisfy its taste."

HE MEETS HER WITH A BANG

Lubitsch declared that the hero tumbling the heroine out of a wheelbarrow but doing it with a smile, will leave an audience in a happier frame of mind and more satisfied that the couple will "live happily ever after" than any kind of an emotional embrace the screen has to offer to-day.

"When boy-meets-girl to-day he meets her with a bang; when boy marries girl to-day; he does it to swing-time, not to Blue Daunbe. He saves the waltz for the golden wedding anniversary.

Seriousness and sincerity are qualities which must be a part of every well constructed screen play Lubitsch admits readily, but they must be expressed in ways which are to the liking of the audience And audiences to-day, he points out, thrive on the unexpected not the obvious

"Don't misinterpret that we'll never see two people in each other's arms again on the screen' Lubitsch warns hastily "We will. But I do say that the director who does it will have an increasingly hard time making it appear convincing as times goes on. The wise film maker will seek out other ways of letting his audiences know that the hero and heroine are in romantic accord."

COLBERT AND COOPER

Lubitsch's new production for Paramount is a romantic comedy, "Blue-beard's Eighth Wife," co-starring Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper, and perhaps he has this in mind and is visioning an ending in keeping with the theme of this madcap story.

Cooper is an American multi-millionaire who has had bad luck with wives, so bad in fact that he has jilted seven of them before meeting up with the daughter of an impoverished French Marquis who has ideas of her own. He wants Claudette to be the eighth of "Brandon's Follies" as she terms them, and while Claudette has no objection to being the eighth, she wants to make sure that the eighth will be the last. If she marries him, she wants to make it stick. So while each of these young people are deeply in love, they cannot be counted upon to follow the romantic rules set down by Eleanor Glyn a decade or more ago. They make their own rules, and breathing on each other's necks in a display of affection isn't one of them. It goes deeper than that, and as Lubitsch in his own manner of expression puts it, "is more fun."

What Lubitsch has in store for audiences in the way of his famous "Lubitsch touches" for this production, he failed to reveal He has indicated definitely, however, that the love scenes will be in keeping with the spirit of the times.

THE OTHER SIDE OF HOLLYWOOD

(By Edward Schellhorn)

So you'd like to be a picture star!

There's a fortune in it, you say, and international fame, and you could have a big estate with a swimming pool and a tennis court and lots of servants, and you could have a fleet of high-powered cars and take your vacations in Europe or Florida and live the life of Riley.

All right, but being a picture star isn't all it's cracked up to be, nevertheless. There are some pretty serious drawbacks to it.

For instance:—

How would you like living in constant danger of kidnap plots threats of bodily harm and other blackmail attempts, as does every star in the business?

Or having your every move catalogued by the columnists and your past life laid open like a book before the public?

And would you let yourself be tossed around by a couple of husky adagio dancers when the directors wouldn't give you a "double", as Martha Raye had to do in Paramount's "Mountain Music" at the risk of her neck.

Would you work all day on a "sinking ship" set, drenched to the skin, for a week, and chance pneumonia? Gary Cooper and George Raft both did that in "Souls at Sea" and both were taken ill.

Would you, if you are a woman, like it if you had to live in Hollywood while your husband lived thousands of miles away from you? Or would you? Anyway, that's what Madeleine Carroll does while Sir Philip Astley remains in London. And while Irene Dunne works in the film capital her husband, Dr. Francis Griffin, practises in New York.

Would you be willing to starve yourself in order to keep a slim figure 30 pounds under your normal weight, as many a film star does?

And now about the many times a star has to rise at 4 a.m. in order to go far into the country on location?

Do you still want to be a picture star?

Well, maybe we do too.

Kamlesh Kumari who will be seen in New Theatres' "Motherland".

Around Theatre & Film Land

HARIPURA SESSION ON THE SCREEN

Interesting News-reel To Be Shortly Released

Messrs. Wadia Movietone have preserved the memories of the memorable Haripura session of the Congress. The company has extensively filmed the session and the several allied functions held during the Congress week.

The Haripura news reel will be released at an early date at the Lamington Talkies, along with Wadia's latest thriller "Lutaru Lalana". Since Wadias had secured sole rights of filming the session, theirs will be the only complete and authoritative record of the events that have made history.

The news-reel is a complete and dramatic document. The session and its allied functions were extensively filmed by several units of Wadias' competent cameramen.

ANNA MAY WONG TO MARRY?

The names of Anna May Wong, Chinese actress and Philip Ahn, Korean leading man, who were featured in Paramount's "Daughter of Shanghai," are being romantically coupled in Hollywood these days.

Frequently they are observed dining together in a swank Chinatown restaurant in Los Angeles and recently Ahn was Miss Wong's guest for luncheon at the studio where Miss Wong is currently portraying the leading feminine role in "Dangerous to Know" in which she shares honours with Akim Tamiroff and Gail Patrick.

Interrogated in regard to the report that they are approaching the wedding bells stage, Ahn replied: "Ask Miss Wong."

When the actress was questioned she said: "I'm too busy for romance."

Cinema As The Art Of The People

DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN FILM DEMONSTRATES ESSENTIALS OF THE FILM

By "Filmeur"

The Cinema Lenin said with his great vision, was the art of the people and within a few years' time Russian directors have proved to the world the truth of Lenin's vision while at the same time creating a tradition in the cinema that is destined to reach up to the high artistic level of the pre-Revolution Russian stage and the ballet.

SOCIAL ASPECT.

It is difficult to say exactly what Lenin meant. Because, 'peoples' art" may and does mean many things. All cinema inherently is peoples' art even when it is not art as we understand it. that is to say judged by our aesthetic or critical standards. A picture or a scene quivering on the screen that wets the swarthy proletarian cheek may actually bring on a blush on the rather self-conscious bourgeois. The art of bourgeois conception of the artistic by the same process bores the proletarian into either a puzzled or contemptuous grunt or the more polite yawn. The cinema even in the capitalist or barbarian countries is a peoples' art because its mechanical character brings it within the reach of the people. It is proletarian at least in so far as its enjoyment is not conditional by the factors that excluded, in the case of the stage or musical concert. those who found themselves unable to afford it.

MEANING OF ART.

To-day the pseudo-nordic Nazis trumpet that it is the circus the Germans love. The German proletariat is in fact having a surfeit of circus mostly by dictation. Lenin was concerned with peoples' art not peoples' circus: and the gulf between the two conceptions of both what people want and what is good for people is only too obvious. The Russian conception of the cinema is not merely the peoples' art, that is to-day the art that is accessible to the people, but 'also an art in which the people can express itself.' It is a new and vital conception and is duly shrieked at as 'propaganda.' Whether or not it is propaganda the Russians have proved that the cinema can and does become an art that fulfils the first function of all art, an art which, without losing its quality, can become a supreme expression of the people. The main conception of the Russian film, whether it is produced with the help of 'formalism' or 'socialist realism.' is based on this ideology.

FILM'S FUTURE.

In other words, to the Russians, the cinema must, as Pudovkin clearly defines, express that which not merely those who actually produce films want to articulate but also the things the mass of the audience scattered between time and space feels and lives. All art gains validity with a living contact established between those who articulate and those who are articulated and who accept the particular work of art endorse it, as essentially emanating from themselves. This ideology of the cinema in which the people 'act' both symbolically and actually even surpasses the possibilities that Lenin could at such a distant date, merely sense. We have to face this overwhelming reality of the modern cinema.

"LUTARU LALANA"

Wadia's Latest Thriller Featuring Nadia

Wadia Movietone specialise in pictures with a mass appeal. The Diamond Thriller series is especially designed to do that. Pure entertainment is their aim, and they provide thrills and stunts galore

"Lutaru Lalana", is their latest "thriller" to be released at Lamington. Of course, it stars Nadia, styled 'The Fearless'. Miss Nadia has a flair for the heroic and has specialised in screen roles that call for strong muscle and sturdy nerve. For all the illusion that the camera lense can add to human acting. Miss Nadia is said to be in the habit of taking genuine risks in the performance of roles specially designed to provide the maximum thrill

In these feats of agility and skill, the performing horse "Punjab-ka-Beta" is her constant companion. This animal exhibits in the highest degree, the sensitive instinct and sturdy loyalty which made the horse one of the earliest friends of mankind.

Charlie Scores With Chinese

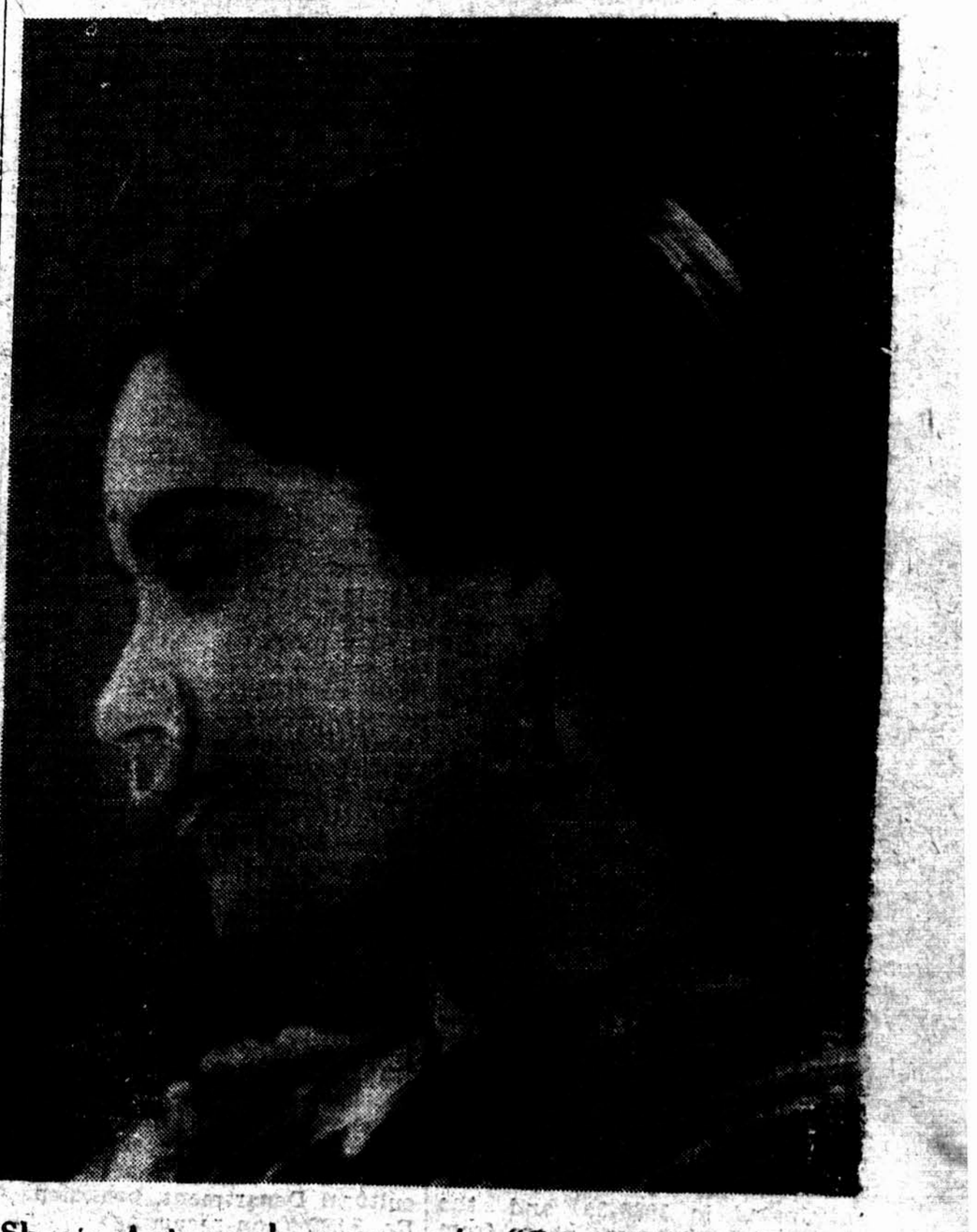
Charlie Chaplain's universal popularity is always bouncing up brightly from some spot far-removed from the film capital.

A poll was taken not long ago in Shanghai. Hundreds of residents there were asked to name the American whom they had heard about most.

The result was a wide assortment of names, but heading the list was Chaplain. The vote in the order of the nominations was as follows:—

1. Charlie Chaplain.
2. Harold Lloyd.
3. Charles A. Lindbergh.
4. Douglas Fairbanks.
5. George Washington.

Frances Farmer, one of the rising stars of Paramount Pictures.



Shanta Apte as she appears in "Gopal Krishna", Prabhat's new production.

Bihar Ministry's Uphill Task

Want Of Funds Handicaps Rural Development

PATNA: March 5.

THE CONGRESS MINISTRY'S BUDGET FOR 1938-'39 PRESENTED IN THE BIHAR ASSEMBLY TO-DAY SHOWED A SMALL SURPLUS.

Mr. Shri Krishna Sinha, Premier, read the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister, Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha, who is still in hospital for treatment of the injuries he received in December last in a motor accident.

In his speech the Finance Minister said: "OUR NEW EXPENDITURES ARE ALL INTENDED TO IMPROVE THE PEOPLE'S CONDITION, MENTALLY, MORALLY, PHYSICALLY AND MATERIALLY. WHEN ALL OUR SCHEMES HAVE BEEN FULLY AT WORK, WE HOPE WE SHALL HAVE THE SATISFACTION OF SEEING THE PEOPLE FAIRLY ADVANCED ON THE WAY TO PROSPERITY."

After dealing with the Revised Estimates for 1937-'38 the Finance Minister said that FROM THE FINANCIAL POINT OF VIEW THE RESULTS OF 1937-'38 WERE LIKELY TO BE SATISFACTORY AND THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE PROVINCE WOULD SLIGHTLY IMPROVE, BUT THIS WAS SOLELY BECAUSE EXPENDITURE HAD BEEN KEPT DOWN AT AN IMPOSSIBLY LOW LEVEL IN ORDER TO SECURE A BALANCED BUDGET.

The Budget estimates for 1938-39 presented to-day to the Bihar Legislative Assembly revealed a revenue surplus of Rs. 3 lakhs, but out of this 1 3/4 lakhs is utilised for the capital expenditure and the increase in ordinary balance is, therefore, 1 1/4 lakhs.

Revenue is 498½ lakhs to which has to be added the excess of loans recovered over loans advanced (as under the Niemeyer Award this excess is equivalent to a grant-in-aid to the province) 7 lakhs. making a total available for expenditure of 505½ lakhs.

Expenditure charge to Revenue is 494 lakhs. But to this has to be added a reserve of 8 lakhs which is intended to finance various schemes which are not yet quite ready but which will shortly be put before the Assembly by means of supplementary demands and which are certain to result in an expenditure of this sum.

REVISED ESTIMATE 1937-38.

In the current Budget it was anticipated that there should be a revenue surplus of some 21½ lakhs but that as a result of meeting capital expenditure of 11½ lakhs without borrowing there would be a reduction in ordinary balance of just over 8 1/4 lakhs.

The Revised Estimates for 1937-38 show a distinct improvement Revenue at 506½ lakhs is 11½ lakhs better owing to the unexpected receipts of nearly 14 lakhs from the Central Government on account of the province's share of income tax offset by deduction of 2 lakhs under stamps.

Expenditure charged to Revenue is about 1½ lakhs more than the estimates, the only large increase being due to the payment to the Reserve Bank of India of over 3 lakhs as a result of the Motihari Treasury defalcation. The excess of loans recovered over loans advanced is about 2 lakhs less than the estimate. As a result, the revenues surplus increases from 2½ lakhs to 8 lakhs and as Capital expenditure is 3 lakhs less than was anticipated (consequent on slower progress on earthquake reconstruction) there is an increase in ordinary balance by nearly 3 lakhs instead of a reduction of 8½ lakhs.

The main features of the Budget are as follows:—

REVENUE

Under taxes on Income provision is made for the receipt of Rs. 1,280 from the Government of India as the Province's share of income-tax and an additional 5 lakhs as the estimated receipts from the Agricultural Income Tax Bill which is at present before the Assembly and which it is hoped to pass shortly. As, however, assessments under the Agricultural Income Tax Act, if it is passed, cannot be made until the year is almost closing, only a small amount of revenue can be anticipated in 1938-39 and the receipts in subsequent years from the Agricultural Income Tax will be very considerably higher.

Under Stamps an increase of over Rs. three lakhs revenue has been provided consequent on the passing of the Stamp (Amendment) Act in the last session of the Assembly by which the rates of non-judicial stamp duties were enhanced.

Under "other taxes and duties" a provision of Rs. 30,000 has been made as a result of passing the entertainments Duty Act in the last session of the Assembly.

The provision under Excise allows for a drop of 17 lakhs. Of this 7 lakhs is the estimated normal loss of revenues consequent on temperance propaganda, etc., and the remaining 10 lakhs is a reduction to allow for loss of revenue following experiments in prohibition to be made by the Hon'ble Minister of Excise, the closing of certain shops in objectionable areas and other proposals which are to be introduced in furtherance of the temperance programme of the Government.

A small reduction of two lakhs has been allowed in Irrigation revenue as it is expected that Government may decide to reduce rates in certain respects

EXPENDITURE

Expenditure has still had to be kept down to an impossibly low figure in order to balance the Budget. Expenditure is already so low that major retrenchments are hardly possibly provision has, however, been made for some retrenchments and the appointment of a retrenchment committee to consider further retrenchments is foreshadowed.

The main feature which is noteworthy is the reserve of 8 lakhs from which it is intended to meet the schemes which the Ministry have in mind for rural development, improvement of irrigation facilities, dealing with malaria epidemic in Muzaffarpur, enquiries in connection with mineral resources, enquiries in connection with electric grid, reorganisation of industries in jails, etc., and for which the Assembly will be asked to vote funds by supplementary demands.

The provision for new schemes actually included in the budget amounts to an ultimate total of 1-1/2 lakhs recurring and 28 lakhs non-recurring out of which 18 lakhs will be spent next year. Of the ultimate otal 19 lakhs (8-1/2 lakhs next year) is required to meet the projects to be financed from the Central Road Fund as Government hope to make a good start next year with their six-year programme.

The remaining provisions for new schemes include a larger provision of Rs. 18,310 and Rs. 7,000 (recurring) for scholarships to Harijans and Momins respectively. Considerable extension of the activities of the Agricultural Department, provision of Rs. 5,892 (non-recurring) for a nutrition scheme, increased provision for rural water supply and the usual provision for public health and medical expenditure.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:

The provision under Capital Expenditure this year is much smaller as earthquake reconstruction is practically finished.

DEBT AND DEPOSIT

In the revised estimate for 1937-38 the balances in the Debt and Deposit heads held in the bank and in treasuries are shown as reduced by 1 crore 4 lakhs. This reduction is solely due to two causes.

Firstly, the expenditure of 49 lakhs on earthquake reconstruction out of the fund for reconstruction of earthquake damage (the unspent balances of which were credited to the Provincial Government by the Central Government last year) and the expenditure of certain other sums from earmarked deposits on the objects for which the balances were kept.

Secondly, the investment of balances in Treasury Bills, as it is estimated that 58 lakhs will be held invested in Treasury Bills on the 31st March. On the 1st April 1937 no sum out of the province's balances could be invested, as the balance was only handed over to the Province by the Government of India on that date As against these reductions there is an estimated increase of 5 lakhs in State Provident Funds

In the Budget for 1938-39, it is estimated that in the Debt and Deposit heads there will be an increase in balances in the province's account in the bank and treasuries at the end of the year by 16-1/4 lakhs. The reason for this increase is as follows. It is expected that of the provincial balances 23 lakhs less will be invested on the 1st of April 1939 than on the 1st April 1938. that Provident Fund balances will increase by 7-1/2 lakhs. and the Pension Equalisation Fund by 1 lakh. that the balances of earmarked deposits. such as the Central Road Development Account, the earthquake reconstruction fund. etc., will be reduced by some 16 lakhs. and funds in custody of Government will increase by 1 lakh.—A. P.

SASTRI'S TRIBUTE TO CONGRESS MINISTRY

"Calamity, If Anything Happens To Drive Them Out Of Office"

CHIDAMBARAM, March. 4.

"Our ambition should not be that after study in the universities we should earn money. Our ambition and ideal should be service and not commodity. The right to work and the right to live, are fundamental rights which every citizen has a right to expect from the State under which he lives. If to-day an attempt to commit suicide is punishable it is equally wrong not to preserve the individual by assuring him the right to work" said the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri. Minister for Labour and Industries. addressing the Annamalai University Economic Association. the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar. Vice-Chancellor. presiding

The President said.—

"I really hope nothing will happen to disturb the Ministers in their tenure of office for a good many years. Much as a differ from the Congress in its political theory and ideology. I welcome their action enthusiastically and I should consider it a misfortune to this presidency if anything happens to drive them out of office".—United Press

For Joint Session Of T.U.C. And Federation

NAGPUR. March. 5.

April 16 and 17 have been fixed as dates for the joint session of the Trade Union Congress and the Federation at Nagpur

A Reception Committee has already been formed.—United Press.

It has been proposed to call a women's conference at a central place in Doaba in the near future in which besides Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, President of the All-India Women's Conference, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Hon Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Minister, Local Self-Government, U.P. and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattodahyaya are expected to participate.

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In Bombay Assembly

Stiff Opposition To Tobacco Bill

JAMNADAS THREATENS REFUSAL OF SUPPLIES

Speaker To Give Ruling On Member's "Right To Raise General Discussion Of Financial Policy"

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

HAVE THE MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY THE RIGHT OF RAISING A GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT WHILE DISCUSSING A TAXATION PROPOSAL?

This question was raised in the Bombay Legislative Assembly this morning, when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, opposing the motion for the First reading of the Tobacco Bill, suggested that the supplies to the Government should not be given as a protest against their Financial Policy.

After some discussion, when the Prime Minister, Dr. A. R. Ambedkar and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta gave out their views on the question, the Speaker agreed to go into the question and after considering all aspects of the question promised to give a ruling, which in the very nature of it was bound to have far-reaching effects.

Discussion over the motion for the First Reading of the Tobacco Bill moved by the Revenue Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai had not concluded when the House rose for the day.

The Bill seeking to amend the Tobacco Duty Act (Town of Bombay) and the Bombay (District) Tobacco Act was taken up for discussion by the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day with Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker, in the Chair.

Firstly the Bill seeks to raise the licence fee in the City of Bombay from Re. 1 to Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 according to the tobacco being superior and inferior. It also seeks to shift the licence fee generally from the retail dealer to the wholesale dealer, in the districts.

Under the existing Act an 'ad valorem' licence fee is charged to the retailer but it had been found difficult to apply the 'ad valorem' duty, because the retail dealer does not keep proper accounts. The measure before the House provided a flat rate of licence fee for retailers and to make up the loss, a higher rate of fee for the wholesalers will be charged. The Bill also provides for levying a tax on sales upto 50 per cent 'ad valorem' in specified urban areas to prevent evasion of taxation. The main features of the Bill is that it seeks to make both the acts permanent.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister introduced the Bill and moving the first reading of the Bill stated that tobacco had been the source of good revenue in most countries of the world. With the Prohibition policy to which the Bombay Government was committed it was essential to develop as many sources of revenue as possible, so long as it could be equitably obtained. Hence it was but proper that Government should turn to tobacco. The proposed measure would not bring more money to Government than it was already getting. But the measure gives scope for increased taxation in future.

Continuing the Minister stated that in the past there have been several complaints, the chief of them being that that the retail dealers could not keep proper accounts as was required under the Act That was why the Bill sought to shift the main taxation on to the wholesale dealer and hereafter the retailer need not keep accounts

So far as Bombay City Act was concerned, continued the Revenue Minister, there was very little change proposed. There was no extra duty proposed. Government however sought to increase the licence fee from Re 1 to Rs. 25 or Rs. 50 according to the quality of tobacco. Under the Act in force what used to happen was that many of those who got licences sold them to outsiders at a higher value. There was also a complaint that by the restriction of giving licences only to a limited number of persons, the trade had become a monopoly of a few persons. The Bill proposed to remove that restriction of limitation.

Another provision contemplated was the levy of an 'ad valorem' duty in certain urban areas—in the important suburbs of Bombay for example. This would prevent smuggling that had been going on. The duty proposed to be levied was fifty per cent of the price of tobacco. It had been suggested, said Mr Morarji Desai in conclusion, that continuation of taxation on tobacco would hit the bidi trade to the advantage of cigerettes. From the last two or three years experience it was possible to state that there is no need to have any fear on that score.

OPPOSITION TO BILL

Mr. F. H. French opposed the first reading of the Bill. He said that the Government had boldly stated during the general discussion of the budget that they wanted to annex lumpsome for some of their pet schemes without giving any details. A similar lack of consideration was shown to the house in this instance also. The Bill though apparently seeking to amend the Tobacco Act was seeking to give the Government the rule making powers. A large majority of the people of Bombay Presidency were smokers. It appeared that the vast majority, whether rich or poor, were being asked to pay more with a view to save a few drunkards in Ahmedabad

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta opposed the motion for the first reading of the Bill and said that without going into the merits of the need of taxing tobacco, he would assert that the House could not be expected to vote supplies to Government. He then referred to the lumpsome provisions in the budgets.

SPEAKER INTERVENES

The Speaker intervened and said that Mr. Mehta had met him just before the House assembled on the question of a general discussion of the financial policy of the Government. He had had no time to go into the details of the question of the rights of members to discuss the general financial policy of the Government while the debate on a particular taxation bill was in progress. However, according to the Standing Orders he felt that a general discussion of the financial policy could not be allowed during the discussion of the above Bill

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta stated that there were three stages during which the Financial policy of the Government could be discussed. Firstly, it was during the general budget discussion, secondly, during the discussion of the Finance Bill and thirdly during the consideration of the demands for grants. He contended that the Government had divided the Finance Bill into two parts. The First was the one that the House had recently passed and the second was the one that was before the House Both of them were demands for supplies by Government and it was the constitutional right of the members to say that they would not vote supplies.

Hon Mr B G Kher, the Prime Minister stated that it was too late in the day to say that the House would not vote supplies to the Government, having passed at an earlier stage the Finance Bill. He did not think that the general question could be discussed at this stage.

Dr B R Ambedkar said that it was open to the House, which had at first felt that supplies should have to be voted, to feel at a later stage that supplies should not be voted.

IMPORTANCE OF RULING

Hon. Mr. G V Mavlankar referred to the Bill before the House and considered that it was partly a Finance Bill and Partly not. He said that the point raised was an important one and any ruling that he might give would have far reaching effects and would be binding in future. Therefore he wished to consider the question in all its aspects before he gave a definite ruling in the matter. That would be later. So far as the Bill before the House was concerned, he asked the members to confine themselves to the scope and purpose of the Bill before the House. This would be without prejudice to the rights of the members in future

Mr. Mehta continuing his speech said let the Government tell the House why they want the money for. This method of taking amounts without telling what for it was wanted and what use it would be put to was an invasion on the rights of the members of the House. It would again be hard to believe that the amount not be used for the glorification of the Congress Party, and of the khaddar-clad volunteers. He also referred to the deduction of five lakhs from the Municipal Corporation amount out of Tobacco duty. He said that the House should vote the supplies down unless the Government gave an undertaking that they would continue to pay the whole amount to the Municipal Corporation till the deficit from the Improvement Trust continued to be there. The amount was being given to the Corporation as a result of an agreement between the Government and the Corporation in 1857 with the consent of the Government of India. This was for the maintenance of the Fire Brigade and half the police charges. It was not open to the Government to get out of that contract.

Mr D W Raut also opposed the motion

'UNPOPULAR TAXATION'

Mr S L Karandikar opposed the motion and said that the Revenue Minister had not made out any case for continuing the taxation. The Tobacco tax had been an unpopular taxation and it was surprising the popular Congress Government was seeking to make the unpopular taxation a permanent one. When there was forty lakhs of free balance, Government would have been well advised not to have come forward with the bill at this stage. In case they found it difficult to carry on, they could have come before the House with taxation proposals.

Mr. B. H Varale read out from a Marathi paper extracts from what he stated to be a speech delivered by the Finance Minister in which he had condemned the Tobacco taxation. As he went on reading extracts, the Finance Minister denied having made any such speech. Mr. Varale, on being pulled up by the Speaker passed on the printed matter to the Speaker, who after reading observed that it was a summary of the speech that Mr. Latthe is supposed to have delivered in 1934.

FINANCE MINISTER EXPLAINS

The Finance Minister stated that he did oppose the Bill as it was introduced first. He would oppose the Bill even to-day, if the same was in the same form. That Bill affected the agriculturists. But two years later, the Bill was amended and several of the obnoxious portions were deleted and the present Bill before the House was quite different from the one that was first introduced. As for the summary of the speech he is supposed to have delivered, he never authorised anyone to make a summary of his speech and he had never seen the printed matter before. And the speeches that he delivered as president of one or two conferences were never written down by him.

Mr. S H. Jhabvala opposing the motion said that practically the whole House was in favour of prohibition when the question came up before the House at Poona But now they find that it has become a hydra-headed monster. He was in favour of making the whole country full of non-smokers. But looking to the condition of the workers and those engaged in the work of making bidis he felt that the measure before the House would hit them very hard

LATTHE'S REPLY

Hon. Mr A. B Latthe intervening in the debate replied to the several criticisms against the Bill. He said that it was not true that the measure affected the poorer classes. It affected the middlemen. The Bill before the House was quite different from the one which was before the Council and which all sections of the House opposed. If really prohibition had to be achieved then the House ought to be prepared to vote for taxation, which could be legitimately raised. He agreed that tobacco was used by both the rich and the poor and both would have to bear the tax. He, however, asked the House to point out which other article could be taxed. Could they tax rice or wheat? All reasonable people would admit that Government would have to find out new sources of revenue in view of the prohibition programme and one of the sources was tobacco.

Continuing, the Finance Minister stated that some people wanted to know how Government was going to distinguish superior tobacco from inferior.

ADJOURNED TILL MONDAY

At this stage the clock showed 1-35 p. m. and according to the original arrangement the discussion of the Bill was to have continued till the bill was disposed off. After some discussion between the members, the Speaker agreed that the House should be adjourned till Monday which would be devoted to the discussion of the Tobacco Bill instead of the non-official resolutions. The Finance Minister will continue his speech when the House assembles at 2 p. m. on Monday.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

DIGNITARY WINS AGA KHAN'S SPRING CUP

Doubles For Godfrey, Powar And Sibbritt

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

There was another excellent attendance at Mahaluxmi yesterday and plenty of runners throughout the afternoon made the sport fast and furious. However, the entertainment proved costly to backers, for nearly every favourite was beaten and the success of Mamluk al Iraq in the concluding event came too late to enable backers to retrieve the losses of the afternoon.

It was pleasing to see the colours of H. H. Maharani of Baroda to the fore in the race for the Aga Khan's Spring Cup when Dignitary recorded a short head victory at the expense of My Billy. The aged son of the Black Abbot has not proved a very easy horse to train and this was his first success in nine attempts. He was very capably ridden by B. Rook who makes the most of his few opportunities. Slowly away, Rook was never troubled by the fast pace set by Meridian Boy and My Billy. When the latter looked to have the race won, he set his mount alight and got up in time to win cleverly by a short head. Flying Orders ran his race out gallantly to finish a creditable third

The well favoured Kolhapur candidates failed to play their expected bold parts. Dignitary in cutting the distance in 2 min 4 2|5 seconds equalled the course record established by Cliquot two seasons ago. Kahapa, the useful staying son of General Latour broke down at the start and it is extremely unlikely that he will be seen on a race-course again.

RAJPIPLA'S SUCCESS

The wayward Mr. Pip gave H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla a good win in the Fermay Plate, though it was only by a short head that the gelding son of Embargo beat the well-favoured Sherwood. Pegasus was a close third also a short head behind. Cash after shaping like a winner until close home, tired rapidly and was beaten into the unremunerative placing.

The Kolhapur establishment had a profitable double through the medium of Chhatrasal and Mamluk al Iraq. The former won Division I of the St. Patrick's Handicap in a style which stamps him as decidedly useful. Bold Alan attempted to make a runaway race of it but caught a furlong from home, he was well beaten by two lengths by the Kolhapur candidate. Fred Stephens, considerably fancied here was lucky to retain a placing as it seemed as though the late finishing Rathlorn (unplaced by the judge) had got there before him

Brelan who started favourite in Division II of the St. Patrick's Plate, again let down a big following Sir Homi Mehta's speedy grey was not in the fighting of the all important point and in a close finish How's That—very smartly away held Gold Crown by a neck. Tobralco came with a late run to fill the third place only a head behind the runner-up.

FAVOURITE NARROWLY BEATEN.

The Kashmir owned Cavalier upset the odds laid against the favourite in the Sydney Plate Division I. Baulked in his challenging effort, but travelling very fast over the last hundred yards, Checkmate only just failed in his objective by a head.

There was a pretty finish for Division II well away from the barrier that rather shifty customer Dante established a commanding lead and a runaway victory for this son of Drake was visualised close home he was joined by Footslogger who went on to win by the shortest of margins.

Violence and White Flower were the best backed in the Syrian Plate, Division I. The former left the serious business to his stablemate Mamluk al Iraq who scored comfortably at the expense of White Flower. Taj Subhan accounted for the beaten others.

Characterised by an engaging finish the race for Division II of the Syrian Plate saw the well fancied Sarkhat get home by a neck in front of Golden Sceptre with Thousand Dollars third a further head away. Reformer could not quite cope with his big weight, though he was in with a fighting chance until close home.

Outsiders figured prominently in the two divisions of the Kurla Plate. Zard ul Khair, ridden by Bella Bella, was the winner of Division I wherein he accounted for New Luck, New York and several others.

Though he won Division II comfortably Zain ul Mulk—a 12 to 1 short was lucky to beat Gazal the favourite, who was badly interefered with at a critical stage. However, his turn will come before long.

The Daily Double returned Rs. 154|3 and investors who correctly nominated the Treble received Rs. 2,238|8.

THE KURLA PLATE Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1.500. second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W. A. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under. 4 lbs.

To be Ridden by Licensed Riding Boys.

Mr. Haji Ahmed Sallo's ZAID UL KHAIR. 8-4, Jhadav 1
ao Bahadur B. I. Powar's NEW LUCK. 8-4, (cd. 8-5), Y. P. Dewne 2
Mr. Mahomed Abdulla's NEW YORK. 8-4, Fitzgerald 3
Mr. T A. Khan's TAJ LEBANON. 8-4, Bella Bella .. 4

Won by 1|2 length. 3|4 length. nd 3|4 length.

Tote paid: Rs. 271 for win. Rs 1, Rs. 50, and Rs. 22 for places.

Did not run: Isfoog 8-9. and erial Mail 8-4.

Time: 1 minute, 24 3|5 seconds.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

Favourite: Saad Taha and Gallant Boy.

THE KURLA PLATE Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1.500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W. A. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's ZAIN UL MULK, 8-4, Bromley.... 1
Messrs S. E. E. Sassoon and Taha Shuwait's GAZAL, 8-9, Evans 2
Mr. C. N. Permanand's NAYIB AL IRAQ, 8-9, Brace 3
Messrs T. A. Khan and S. Habibali's AL RABI, 8-9, W. Sibbritt 4

Won by: 1|2 length, short head 3 lengths.

Tote paid: Rs. 124 for win, Rs. 49, Rs. 20 and Rs. 22 for places.

Did not run: Naji Pasha 8-9 nd Jirnas 8-4.

Time: 1 minute, 23 3|5 seconds.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

Favourite: Asad ul Mulk.

THE SYRIAN PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Madame Neim's SARKHAT, 7-4, (cd. 7-8), W. Sibbritt .. 1
Mr. J. B. Allanson's GOLDEN SCEPTRE, 7-8, (cd. 7-10), Meekings 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's THOUSAND DOLLARS, 9-6, Munro 3
Begum Feroza Dulhan's VINGT-ET-UN. 8-2. (cd. 7-11), K. Hassan 4

Won by neck, head, and 1-1|4 length.

Tote paid: Rs. 53 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 39 and Rs. 32 for places.

All ran.

Time: 1 minute, 22 1|5 seconds.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

Favourite: Reformer.

THE SYDNEY PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's FOOTSLOGGER 9-0, Brace .. 1
Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. P.M. Dalal's DANTE 7-7, Graham 2
Messrs. L. S. Lalvani and K. S. Malkani's SOLAR BARN 8-11, Obaid 3
Mr. V. O. Dzuibinski's DON TANCREDO 8-7, Mendoza 4

Did not run: Mandara 8-9, and The Bahadur 8-2.

Tote paid Rs. 121 for win, Rs. 32, Rs. 74 and Rs. 61 for places.

Time: 1 minute, 40 4|5 seconds.

Won by short head, 2 lengths, and 1 1|2 lengths.

Favourite Muscadet.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE SYDNEY PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's CAVALIAR 9-4 W. Sibbritt 1
Raja of Dhanrajgir and Mr. M. C. Patel's CHECKMATE 8-7, Evans 2
Mr. H. Romer's MADEMOISELLE EILEEN 8-0, Marrable 3
Mr. B. Choubey's BEAUTIFUL GIRL 8-5, Bromley 4

Did Not Run:—Cruiskeen Laun 9-4 and Si La 8-2.

Won by head, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 40-2|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 62 for Win. Rs. 28. Rs. 18 and Rs. 21 for Places.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE FERMOY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000. second Rs. 1,000. third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's MR. PIP 8-2, Selby 1
Mr. J. E. Malone's SHERWOOD 8-4, Simmons .. 2
Mr. A. Svamvur's PEGASUS 7-12, Bromley 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's CASH 8-6, E. Britt 4

Did Not Run:—Robert 8-4.

Won by short-head, short-head. 4 lengths.

Time:—2 mins 6-2|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 68 for Win, Rs. 23, Rs. 19 and Rs. 37 for Places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. A. Svamvur's HOW'S THAT 8-0 (car. 8-1), Burn 1
The Chief of Manvadar's GOLD CROWN 7-7, Bromley 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's TOBRALCO 9-0, R. H. Jones 3
Mr. R. Higgins' STAFF OFFICER 9-0, Munro 4

Did Not Run:—Torquebada 8-4, Mananna 7-7 and Grecian Orb 7-7.

Won by neck, head, 1-1|2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 13-1|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 68 for Win, Rs. 20, Rs. 46 and Rs. 30 for Places.

Winner trained by G. Bell.

THE AGA KHAN'S SPRING CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000, presented by H. H. the Right Hon'ble Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Snah, Aga Khan, P.C., G.C.S.I, G.C.I.E., and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

H. H. The Maharani of Baroda's DIGNITARY 8-2 Rook 1
Mr. M. N. Billimoria's MY BILLY 8-0, Harding 2
Sir David Ezra & Mr. E. Esmond's FLYING ORDERS 8-4, Meekings 3
Mr. S. K. Bhatter's GRAND MARCH 8-9, Bromley .. 4

Did Not Run:—Multissimo 9-2, Heritage II 9-2, Talk 8-4, Ticanto 8-4.

Tote paid Rs. 66 for Win, Rs. 24, Rs. 21, and Rs. 65 for Places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey

ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's CHHATRASAL 8-2, E. Britt 1
Mr. E. Esmond's BOLD ALAN 7-5, Whiteside 2
Messrs. A. M. Khairaz and W. M. Somasundaram's FRED STEPHENS 9-1, Burn 3
Captain & Mrs. J. W. Goldsmith's MASQUERADER 8-9 Marrable 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 78 for Win. Rs. 44, Rs. 35 and Rs. 20 for Places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE SYRIAN PLATE Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000. second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAMLUK AL IRAQ 8-6, Obaid 1
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's WHITE FLOWER 9-2, Munro 2
Mr. A. K. Hamad's TAJ SUBHAN 7-4, Sibbritt 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIOLENCE 9-13 E. Britt 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 37 for Win, Rs. 29, Rs. 16 and Rs. 27 for Places.

Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament

LAHORE Y. M. C. A. AND JHANSI HEROES ENTER

The stage is being set for the struggle for the 'Blue Riband' of Indian hockey, the Aga Khan Tourney in Bombay.

The Bombay hockey fans would certainly be pleased to read the large number of outstanding entries received from up-country strong combinations, who are making a bid for the magnificent Cup this year.

The Lahore Y.M.C.A., the holders of the trophy, have definitely sent in their entry and are coming with even a stronger side than last year. As regards their chances of taking the Cup back to Lahore I am not at all pessimistic but they will have to produce a better form to beat the Jhansi Heroes, who. I am told, shall have the services of that 'Indian hockey Wizard' Dhyan Chand and his brother Roop Singh. Things are definite about the Heroes as the Tournament Committee, I understand, have received a telegram to that effect, which also states that the two world famous hockey playing brothers will be accompanying the side.

The Lahore Y.M.C.A. which includes *8 Punjab players, will* be most probably, represented by the following:—

Yusuf; Rajinder Singh and Harbhajan Singh; Brady; Caleb and Bali; Bhatia, Majid, Nasin Latif and Asghar.

RESERVES:

Pritam Singh, Burman and Mohinder Singh will be the reserves.

OTHER NOTABLE ENTRIES

Other notable entries are the 'Varsity Old Boys from Lahore, Kirkee United, Sansarpur Hockey Club, Jullunder, Grasshoppers Club, Hyderabad, Brij Raj Young Men, Poona United, St. Patrick's Old Boys, Secunderabad, I. A. O. C. Kirkee, Karachi Port Trust and Bisset Institute, Ajmer.

LOCAL TALENT

The local hockey talent is well represented and headed by the Bombay Customs, Lusitanians and City Police, the others are The 'Times of India', St. Xavier's College, the Bombay University, Telephones, B. E. S.T., Young Sports, Dadar, Bombay City F. C., the Cheshire Regiment and the Bombay Y. M. C. A.

The Railways have also entered their two strong combinations, the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. combined teams, that are playing in the Inter-railway tournament at Delhi.

BOMBAY HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Easy Victories For Customs And 'Times Of India'

Saturday's matches in the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship had nothing in them at all. The "Times of India" beating the second string of the Lusitanians by 4 goals to 1, while the Bombay Customs had a run-away victory eliminating the Manchester Mills by 7 goals without a reply.

CORREA'S 4 GOALS

Correa, the leader of the Pressmen's attack, had the honour of scoring all the four goals for his side, while Ratos got the only goal for the losers.

The Customs had things their own way throughout and did what they liked with the ball. Feroze Khan, the Customs' centre-forward, was responsible for 3 goals, while Jagat Singh, Sweeney, Afzal and Aslam claimed 1 each.

RESULT:—

'Times of India'	4 Goals.
Lusitanians 'B'	1 Goal.

TEAMS

"Times of India": Gibson; Thomas and Easdon; Tyrell, Lynn and Morrison; Mendes, Pereira, Correa, N. Thomas and Petty.

Lusitanians 'B': Mendouza; Santos and Pontes; J. Fernandes. V. D'Souza and E. D'Souza; O. D'Souza, C. D'Costa, Ratos, E. Fernandes and L. De Gama.

Referees: S. Ahmed Din and Shirawaley.

SECOND GAME

RESULT:—

Customs:	7 Goals.
Manchester M.S.C.:	Nil.

TEAMS

Customs: Lynn; Sharpe and Aslam; Husnain, Dique and Salim; Sweeney, Jagat Singh, Feroze Khan Afzal and Correa.

Manchester M.S.C.: Rocha; Rebello and and Lobo; D'Silva, A. Days and P. Fernandes; D'Souza, DeMello, Kutappa, J. Fernandes and David.

Referees: Otto Ernst and J. B. D'Souza.

TO-DAY'S GAMES

4.15 p. m. Christ Church and Barnes Old Boys Vs. St. May's Old Boys.

5.30 p. m. Bombay City Police Vs. Khatau Sports Club.

Australian Tourists Win Over Tasmania

LONDON, March 5.

At Hobart, the Australian tourists won the match over Tasmania by 45 runs.

The score were:—

Australia 520 (Badcock 159 and Bradman 144), and 240 for three wickets were declared: (Brown 108, Fingleton 109); Tasmania 194 (O'Reilly 5|34 and 81 (O'Rielly 6|16).—Reuter.

A Reuter's Special message from London, dated 5th March says that Captain William Edwardes succeeds to the peerage on the death of his father Lord Kensington.

DEMAND FOR ADULT FRANCHISE

"The right of voting is the natural right of every grown-up human being" said Mr. Indulal Yagnik in the course of his speech at a public meeting, held yesterday evening at Khetwadi, under the auspices of the Adult Franchise League for demanding Adult Franchise for the Bombay Municipal electorate, Mr. M. N. Talpade presided.

Mr. Mende Patil moving the resolution for Adult Franchise said that by slumbering all these years they had lost all the power they possessed in the past and had secured the Jahagiri of the footpaths of Bombay. There were signs that the sleeper was waking up and the time was not far distant when he would realise his strength and then threw out all the usurpers and exploiters and secure his rightful place in the country's life.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik said that the Congress in its manifesto declared for conveying Constituent Assembly on the basis of adult franchise. "If the Congress could think of adult franchise for the whole country" he asked where was the objection to introducing it in an advanced city like Bombay"? According to the speaker the idea of Constituent Assembly was only a proper plan while the introduction of adult franchise in Bombay and other municipalities and local bodies was a concrete proposition.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

Another resolution supporting Mr. S. C. Joshi's Bill for reduction of house rent in Bombay was also passed by the meeting.

The President exhorted the audience to be more active and enthusiastic in the protection of their own rights.

Mr. A. H. Gadre thanked the President for taking the trouble of coming to the meeting and presiding over it.

"Bholanath" a sacred bull at the P. V. M. Gymkhana where Lady Lumley was entertained at tea by the Managing Committee. The bull when asked by its keeper to spot out the most prominent lady is seen approaching Lady Lumley.

Babu Subhas B[illegible] President of the Congress, (3rd from right) paid a visit to the Gujarat Furnishing Works, Charni Road, on Thursday.

LIVELY QUESTION HOUR IN ASSEMBLY

Asaf Ali Assures Speaker, They Had No Intention Of Annoying Chair

NEW DELHI, March 5.

Question hour grew unexpectedly lively to-day and a sheaf of supplementary questions were being asked when once Mr. Abdul Qualyum of the Congress, Party on not being allowed to put supplementary questions on certain question complained that he got no chance.

Sir Abdur Rahim referring to the Congress Party observed that three to four members of the same party were standing up at the same time to ask questions, which made it difficult for the Chair to conduct the proceedings.

Mr. Abdul Qualyum wanted to explain his position but the Chair did not allow him.

Mr. Anantasayanam stood up to say that he took the Chair's remark as a reflection on their party and he wanted to make a statement.

Mr. Anantasayanam said that during question hour it was not possible to regulate a number of members from certain party for asking supplementary questions and an arrangement like that could not work in practice.

He suggested that the Chair might call a member who caught the President's eye, to ask supplementary questions.

Mr. Asaf Ali stated that his party had been always respectful to the Chair and they had no intention of embarrassing and annoying the Chair.

Sir Abdur Rahim observed that if the House was agreeable he would enforce the standing order that no member should speak unless he catches the President's eye but he felt that some sort of arrangement could be devised by the party whereby one member might get up at a time for asking supplementary questions.

"We are being stifled" remarked Prof. Ranga after the President had closed supplementary questions regarding the cancellation of arrangements for broadcasting the Haripura Congress proceedings.

The Chair asked Prof. Ranga to withdraw the remark.

Prof. Ranga—"I withdraw it but our grievances are there."

Sir Abdur Rahim—"If there are grievances, there are other methods of redress. But the withdrawal must be unconditional"

Prof. Ranga—I withdraw it.—United Press.

CONGRESS PARTY AND STAMP DUTY BILL

NEW DELHI, March 5.

There appears to be little basis for the message emanating from New Delhi that the Congress Party is likely to oppose the Stamp Duty Bill.

The Congress Party have been strengthened by the views of the Congress Premiers and Finance Ministers, who have telegraphed to the Congress Party urging for support to the Bill. "The duty is perfectly sound, equitable and unobjectionable."

In these adjectives, the Provincial Congress Ministers have supported the Bill.—United Press.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR BUDGET CRISIS

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW DELHI, March 5.

Mystery over budget crisis has deepend owing to certain revelations made by Mr. Nixon Finance Secretary yesterday in the Council of State. He said that the decision classify the defence Department grant as non-votable was made when Sir James Grigg was on leave during last summer. He went on to say later that the re-examination of the question was not undertaken at the instance of the Finance Department that in fact the Finance Department was not consulted in the matter.

The question agitating the Assembly circles is—who then is responsible for the decision, if Finance Department was not even consulted?

Was it a mandate from London or a fiat from the army headquarters hefe. Or was it the decision of some other department.

Some light may be thrown on this mystery during the next few days.

DELAY IN REVIEWING PRESENT TARIFF

(Continued from Page 17)

ral representations had been made to the Government of India in this connection. There was a general feeling in the country that duties on manufactured goods, such as watches, clocks, etc., were far too excessive, for, though some of these articles might be regarded as luxury they had really become articles of necessity. He hoped Sir James Grigg would fulfil his own promise before he retires.

DISAPPOINTMENTS HIS ONLY LOT.

Sir James Grigg said that disappointments were the lot of all Finance members, but it was more so in his case. For example he was disappointed that Sir Cowasji Jehangir was not in the House; he was disappointed at the recent speeches of Sir Yamin Khan. He was disappointed in his inability in the matter of the revision of tariff schedule: he was very much disappointed over the attitude of the Congress Party towards the Stamp Duty Unifications Bill. But he was still living in hopes, though as a matter of fact the experience of all the Finance Members in this country and particularly his was one long disappointment.

As regards the question of tariff duties. Sir James said that everybody believed in lower tariffs on what they bought and higher duties on what they sold and these duties could not simultaneously please all. There had been prolonged uncertainty about a substitute to replace the Ottawa Pact which had not yet been resolved, As soon as a new agreement had been reached the ariff position would have to be reviewed. Therefore the present uncertainty had inevitably involved some delay.

The demand was rejected.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

On the demand for the Commerce Department, Mr. Ramsay Scott enquired why the report of the Sugar Tariff Board was not yet published.

Mr. Dow said that the report was received only late in December, and the Government had not yet formulated their conclusions thereon.

The demand was rejected.

On the demand for the department of communications division was challenged, and it was rejected by 59 votes to 45.—A. P.

JAPAN'S PIOUS HOPES

Hirota Envisages Abolition Of Offensive Armaments

TOKIO, March 5.

Baron Hirota speaking on the budget, in the Committee of representatives, said that it would be highly gratifying, if an opportunity occurs, for conversations between Powers for naval disarmament.

He declared that Japan would at such conversations, advocate the total abolition of Capitalships and Aircraft cariers, and hoped that the abolition of these offensive armaments would prevent warfare becoming more severe and more disastrous.—Reuter.

CONVENTION BROKEN WITHOUT APOLOGY

Congress Party Secretary On Defence Budget Vote

NEW DELHI, March 4.

Commenting on the deadlock that has been created in the Central Assembly between the Government and the opposition parties Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Secretary, Congress Party says:—

"Brigadier General Clifton Brown moved an amendment while the Government of India Bill was under discussion in the House of Commons on March 13, '34 to the effect that the Federal Assembly should have no right to discuss matters relating to Defence. In the course of his speech he pointed out that the Legislative Assembly passed a cut motion on Army votable demand reducing it to Re. 1/- and he urged the acceptance of his amendment. Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, in reply stated "Knowing also that in the past the Assembly has passed similar votes and that the votes again have made no difference to the Indian budget, surely shows that we have in the past allowed full opportunity for debate and that we are now allowing full opportunity for debate. Indeed past history goes to show that no regrettable results have come about after these debates." After stating that the army, as a whole, welcomed such opportunities of discussion he declared "My advice to the Committee is not to abrogate the facilities that have existed without any serious danger since 1919, but to accept the position as it is in the Bill."

CONVENTION BROKEN.

Eventually the House of Commons accepted Sir Samuel Hoare's advice and the provision in the Bill remained unaltered. Textually the provisions in this connection in the 1919 act and 1935 Act are similar and if a convention of a direct vote on some howsoever small votable item, in the Defence budget was possible under the 1919 Act it is difficult to believe that it is not possible under the 1935 Act. English constitutionalists asked the Congress leaders last year to establish conventions and not to insist too much on the letter of the constitution. Here is the tragedy of an established convention broken even without an apology—indeed a matter for reflection and for retraction too.—A. P.

"JAPAN, ONLY ENEMY OF DUTCH-INDIES"

THE HAGUE, March, 4.

In the course of the debate in the Second Chamber with regard to the defence of the Dutch-Indies, the Colonial Minister, M. Welter, declared that in view of the increase of the Dutch Air Forces in the Dutch-Indies and the presence of an army of 60,000 soldiers in Java it was most dangerous for any foreign power to invade the Dutch-Indies because strong Dutch Air Forces could soon be sent to any point in the East-Indies Archipelago.

The Dutch Communist leader, M. Wynkoop, urged that more native forces should join the Dutch Indian army, because for the Dutch-Indies there was only one enemy, namely, Japan.—Reuter.

CHINESE SUCCESS ON PEIPING-HANKOW RLY.

Japanese Determined Advance Towards South

LONDON, Mar. 4.

The Japanese continue their determined thrust to the south through Shansi, working steadily down the Tangpu Railway. They have passed Linfen, and are now pressing on to Houma.

The Chinese are falling back, fighting as they go. Heavy casualties on both sides are reported in the recent fighting here. Meanwhile Chinese reinforcements are pouring in Shensi, taking up positions in the vicinity of Tungkwan, ready to parry the possible Japanese thrust in that direction.

Taking advantage of the shifting of Japanese troops from the Peiping-Hankow Railway front to Shansi, the Chinese forces at the junction of the Peiping-Hankow and Lunhai railways at Chengchow nave crossed the Yellow River, and are advancing northwards along the Hankow-Peiping line. They have captured the towns of Sinsiang and Weihwei.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TO CENSOR MAIL AT SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, Mar. 4.

It is reliably reported that the Japanese will institute censorship on the incoming and outgoing mail at Shanghai to-morrow.

While professing to have no knowledge of the nature of the censorship to be imposed, a Japanese Embassy spokesman said that the Japanese claimed the right to censor all mail here, both Chinese and foreign.—Reuter.

WILL BR. LABOUR RECONSIDER?

Boycott Resolution And Japansee Guilds' Appeal

TOKIO, March, 5.

Strong protests against the passing of resolutions urging the boycott of Japanese goods are being made to the British Labour organisations by the Central Committee of the Japanese Industrial Guilds.

It is declared that such resolutions are extremely regrettable as they are liable to impede the smooth operation of international trade and destroy the traditional Anglo-Japanese friendly relations.

The Japanese Guilds urge the British Labour to reconsider its attitude.—Reuter.

Alembic
HEMO-DRAKSO-MALT
for
ENERGY, VIGOUR, STRENGTH
POWERFUL DIGESTIVE TONIC.

Pair Of Sandals Made By "Mr. Gandhi" In S. African Jail

GEN. SMUTS PRESENTS 'GREAT SOUVENIR' TO SIR RAZA ALI

Grant Of Franchise To Indians Will End Race Prejudice, Says Retiring Agent-General

Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent-General to the Government of India, arrived on Saturday morning with Lady Raza Ali from South Africa by s.s. "Karanja". They were received by a large number of their friends.

Mr. Mahomedally Allabux on behalf of the Muslim League garlanded them and later on took Sir Raza Ali to the office of the Muslim League.

In an interview with the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sir Raza Ali said the position of Indian settlers in South Africa essentially differed from those which prevailed in other countries. The peculiarity of the position was due to the fact that in South Africa Indians had no franchise. For the last three years while he was in South Africa he had endeavoured to arouse the European public opinion on this question. Racial prejudice in South Africa was appalling. In this connection, it should be remembered that Indians in Natal had both parliamentary and municipal franchise but they were both withdrawn in 1896 and 1924 respectively. In Transvaal Indians had never the right of franchise. Fortunately in Cape Province they had both parliamentary and municipal franchise but the Indian population there was extremely small.

He had not the least hesitation in saying that most of the disabilities from which Indians suffered in South Africa were due to the fact that they were a voteless community As long as they continue to remain voteless, it was impossible for the South African Government with the best will in the world to protect them. Take away the protection of franchise from any section of the community and it would be automatically reduced to absolute helplessness.

PERIODIC RACIAL OUTBURSTS

When our representative asked as to the reason of the periodic outburst of racial feelings against Indians in South Africa. Sir Raza Ali said it was due to the voteless condition of the Indian population. On the eve of General Elections, feelings would be roused against the Indian community. After three months General Elections take place and therefore once again feeling is rather aroused against the Indian community. He had therefore not the least doubt that one thing that Indians in South Africa needed most was the right to vote. He was glad to say as a result of his endeavours of three years a large number of Europeans in South Africa are prepared to consider the question of franchise to Indians sympathetically. But this does not mean that they would grant the right of franchise at once. If the matter was pursued further he hoped that ultimate success would result. He was glad to say that during his tenure of office as Agent General to the Government of India no administrative or legislative measure was taken to intensify or increase Indian disability; on the other hand substantial relief was given to the Indians by passing the Transvaal Asiatic Law which allowed Indians to some extent to possess immovable properties.

RESPECT FOR SMUTS

In this connection, Sir Raza Ali said that the visit of the South African Delegates in 1936 to India led by Mr. Hoffmeyer had a very salutary effect to cement the two countries more closely. Besides Mr. Hoffmeyer there were other Europeans like Messrs. Stuttford, Leslie Blackwell, Derbyshire, Morris Alexander and Freeman who were very sympathetic to Indians. He had also the greatest respect for General Smuts, one of the oldest statesmen of the British Commonwealth.

SANDALS MADE BY "MR. GANDHI."

Sir Raza Ali here narrated an interesting incident regarding General Smuts. A few days before their departure from Durban a Tea Party was given in honour of Sir Raza Ali and Lady Ali. General Smuts left the party abruptly and again returned after a few minutes with a pair of sandals. In presenting the pair of Sandals to Sir Raza Ali, General Smuts said "This pair of Sandals was made by Mr. Gandhi twenty five years ago while he was in jail for breaking the Union Government's law by passive resistance. I was the Minister of Justice then and I had ordered Mr. Gandhi's prosecution. I have treasured the pair of sandals as great souvenir which I now present to you."

Sir Raza Ali was also grateful to General Hortzog for extending him standing invitation to tea any Sunday morning.

Sir Raza Ali in the concluding remarks of his interview regretted that Indians in South Africa were not united and had two parties. He had tried his best to unite them but without success as they thought that in India, their mother country also people were not united.

SMUT'S LETTER TO RAZA ALI.

In the course of a letter sent by General Smuts to Sir Raza Ali on the eve of his departure from South Africa, it is stated:

"The task of racial co-operation and appeasement is to-day nowhere in the wide world as easy one, and in South Africa too, with our tangle of races and colours and racial and coloured problems, we have to face a difficult situation in this respect. The work of the conciliator in South Africa is often carried on under grave discouragements which you too must have felt now and then during your stay with us. But you have the consciousness of high efforts made and definite success achieved in your task. For one like myself who has watched racial developments in South Africa for a lifetime, there is consolation in the fact that on the whole, our efforts towards good relations among the various sections of the community have not been in vain.

India, the younger India now setting her course on the highways of the future, is passing through period of great transition towards her fullness of national status. Already she has made immense strides forward. The great meeting of her Science Association recently, at which the British Association was so brilliantly represented, marked her coming of age in the Commonwealth of Science. The vast Federal scheme which is destined to include the largest human population on earth, is steadily moving forward to its final accomplishment in a national Government for All-India. Having passed through a similar experience though on a much smaller scale in South Africa, we watch this great process in India with all the more interest, good-will and sympathy.

GOOD WISHES FOR GANDHIJI

"If you happen to see Mr. Gandhi, will you kindly convey to him my best wishes for his continued health and strength? His work for Indian regeneration, more especially in its social aspects, seems to me among the greatest and most fruitful human tasks, and in extent surpassing that undertaken by any single man in our generation."

CONGRESS PARTY'S WALK-OUT IN ASSAM ASSEMBLY

SHILLONG, March, 5.

The Congress Party in the Assam Legislative Assembly staged a walk-out to-day, as a protest when the Prime Minister, Sir Muhammad Saadulla, presented the Authenticated Schedule of expenditure in relation to the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1937-38 for Commissioners' establishment, which were refused by the House yesterday.

Earlier, by 40 votes to 16, the Assembly passed the motion for presentation of an Address to the King Emperor for the establishment of a High Court in Assam, the Congress Party members remaining neutral.

Another motion, for the location of the site of the High Court at Gauhati was, however, lost by 53 to 43 votes.

The Budget Session of the Assembly, thereupon, was prorogued. —United Press.

KAKA KALELKAR'S TOUR

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, March, 5.

Kaka Kalelkar tours the Karwar district from 8th to 14th inst., to study the Karwar problems.

The Provincial Congress President, Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and the Secretary, Sjt. Gudleppa Hallikeri, are accompanying him.

The Karnatak College Hostel Superintendent and his assistant locked a student's room, for paying up his dues 3 days late.

The student stated that the money was inside the locked room, ultimately the matter ended satisfactorily.

Large crowds of pilgrims visited the 9th century temple at Ambarnath during the Mahashivratri festival. Photo gives a side-view of this famous temple.

Sir Syed and Lady Raza Ali (garlanded) who arrived in Bombay by the African boat yesterday morning. Sir Syed Raza Ali was till recently the Agent General in South Africa.

NEW YORK COTTON EIGHT POINTS UP

Scattered Selling In Sterling Dollar

SLOW DEMAND IN FRANC

Wheat Uninteresting

BOMBAY, March 5.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Displayed moderate activity but demand was not so aggressive in absence of any fresh stimulant

LONDON EXCHANGES.

Scattered selling in Sterling Dollar. There was slow demand in Franc. Wheat Exchanges ruled easy.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938.

New York March 5.

Previous closing	9.06
To-day's opening	9 09
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	9.14
Difference	+ 08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, March 5.

Previous closing	5.06
To-day's opening	5.03
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	5.05
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 174-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 5.

New York cotton displayed moderate activity but demand was not aggressive in absence of any fresh stimulant. Despite fact that trade appeared as buyers some selling followed giving market hesitant complexion

Trading in May commenced at 9.09 i.e. three points higher than previous closing prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and some trade buying after lull in activity market again developed steadier tendency on further buying with result that May closed 914.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 5.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (9.12/9.11) 9.09/9.09
May (9.17/9.16) 9.14/9.13
July (9.25/9.24) 9 24/9.24

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 5.

January (4.98) 4.98
March (5.05) 5.05
January (7.15) 7.23
March (7.14) 7.18

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 5.

Broach was traded at opening at Rs. 172/4 after early inactivity prices developed better tendency on prominent operator buying but subsequently traders adopted waiting attitude closed sellers) £14 sellers.

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 5.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1) 1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (18 5/8 buyers) 18 11/16 sellers
Dundee March (£20 3/4) £20 3/4
Lightning March (£19 3/4) £19 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/16 buyers) 7 buyers
Forward July September (7 1/4 paid buyers) 7 3/16 paid buyers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, March 5.

Previous closing	5.01 5/16
To-day's opening	5.01 5/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	5.01 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 5.

Previous closing	5.01.52
To-day's opening	5.01.30
To-day's closing	5.01.35

FRANC RATE

London, March 5.

Previous closing	154.06
To-day's opening	153.93
To-day's closing	153.96

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 5.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 5.01.30 and then fell to 5.01.27 on scattered selling with rate thereafter keeping steady.

Franc opened at 153.93 and then improved to 153.90 on some buying but demand was generally slow.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.615) 11.627
New York on Bombay (37.88) 37.87
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) 0.93 1/2
London on Milan (95.34) 95.30
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£185 3/8 buyers £185 1/2 sellers. Steady) closed
Lead (£15 1/4 buyers £15 5/16 sellers. Steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£44 1/2 to £45) closed

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, March 5.

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Little speculative buying small business. Market steady.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta March (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 3/4 sellers) 10 5/8 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 5.

Liverpool wheat opened easy March 88 May 87. Prices declined on some selling influenced by discouraging outside cables with trading dull and uninteresting thereafter

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 5.

Chicago market not received.

LARGEST APPLICATIONS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Brokers' Hopes Rudely Shattered

(SPECIAL CABLE)

On the money market discount brokers earlier in the week had bright hopes of obtaining better supply of Treasury Bills, especially as 45 millions were offered. These hopes were rudely shattered by keen competition.

Applications totalling 97.8 millions were the largest for nearly three years, and, consequently, the markets quota of bills was reduced to 33 to 30 per cent.

Wall Street was steady.

HEAVY AIR RAID CASUALTIES

BARCELONA, March 5.

Forty-six people were killed and 64 wounded in five air raids, since last evening. Bombs were raided on business quarters, and the inhabitants spent the night and morning in terror.—Reuter.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, March 5.

Wheat	1,856 Cwts.
Linseed	18,731 Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	282 Cwts.
Gingelliyseed	845 Cwts.
Groundnuts	14,035 Cwts.
Castorseed	2,513 Cwts.
Rice	18,223 Cwts.
Myrabollams	2,904 Cwts.
Cottonseed	6,422 Cwts.
Gram	1,870 Cwts.
Joowar	315 Cwts.
Barley	246 Cwts.
Bajree	1,,071 Cwts.
Indian Sugar	2,350 Cwts.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 4.

April	£10-15.
May	£10-15.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 5.

Spot	(20 1/4d.)	20 5/16d.
Forward	(19 15/16d.)	20d.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 5.

London Gold Fine per ounce (£6-19-9 1/2) £6-19-9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, March 5.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at 88 3/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, March 5.

	Rs	a	p
10 p.m. quotations—			
Wheat May	4	8	3
Wheat September	4	8	6
Linseed May	7	11	0
Linseed September	7	13	6

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 5.

	Rs	a	p
6 p.m. quotations:—			
Silver ready	closed		
Silver Fagan	closed		
Silver Chaitra	closed		
Gold ready	closed		
Gold Fagan	closed		
Gold Chaitra	closed		
Sovereign	closed		

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

Bombay, March 5.

Not received.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 5.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 5.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 54 1/2) dol 53 1/4
General Motors (dol 35) dol 34 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 7/8) dol 32
Preference (106 3/4) unquoted

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, March 5.

All foreign markets were easier yesterday in the absence of any important demand expectations of Russian offers and continued favourable U.S.A. winter wheat crop prospects. The local market was quiet but the decline there was some covering and quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	7 10 6
Linseed September	7 13 6
Wheat May	4 8 3
Wheat September	4 8 9

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 5.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	1,032	37,823	190,835
Central India	1,149	29,460	270,246
Barsi and Nagar	1,100	101,871	136,435
Hyderabad-Gaorani	104	32,995	67,412
Berar	3,830	224,793	456,776
Central Provinces	1,091	47,485	96,328
Total Oomras	8,345	474,427	1,218,032
Dholera	226	32,725	33,636
N.-W. Provinces	16	2,119	6,716
Rajputana	457	8,065	51,575
Sind-Punjab	3,998	397,007	247,754
Broach	1,994	12,700	109,748
Coompta and Dharwar	18	9,862	11,909
Westerns-Northerns	221	6,724	14,955
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,261	3,275
American	64	148,316	4,566
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,553	219,767	159,006
Comilla Burma and other sorts		1,170	15
Total	16,885	1,314,155	1,861,305

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 3rd March

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,596	144,430	231,410
Japan and China	10,369	315,391	818,209
Coast Ports	100	35,901	11,178
Up-country by Rail		220,633	138,215
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		11,280	34,545
Total	13,065	727,635	1,283,548

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 5.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good.
M.G.—						
Bengal U.P.	...	135	132	129	127	
Punjab	...	135	132	129	127	
Rajputana	...	135	132	129	127	
Oomra No. 3	162	159	156	153	...	
C. P. No. 1	174	171	168	165	...	
C. P. No. 2	166	163	160	157	...	
Broach No. 2	...	181	178	176	...	

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, March 5.

March	88 7/8d
May	88d.
July	86 5/8d.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, March 5.

Groundnuts May—	
Opening	29 2 6
Highest	29 5 9
Lowest	29 2 0
Closing	29 5 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	32 4 0
Highest	32 5 6
Lowest	32 4 0
Closing	32 5 0
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	18 13 3
Highest	18 15 3
Lowest	18 13 0
Closing	18 15 3
Linseed May—	
Opening	Nil
Highest	Nil
Lowest	Nil
Closing	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay March 5.

Bengal Superfine	136/38
Bengal Fine	132/34
Bengal F.G.	129/30
C. P. 1	167/68
C. P. 2	159/61
Arvi	161/63
Amraoti	156/59
Ellichpur	160/62
Berar	157/59
Khandesh	149/52
Jalna/Sailu	149/53
Burwah/Sanavad	159/60
Khandwa	160/62
Harda/Khirkiya	160/62
Mathia	134/39
Malkapur	154/55
Broach	178/79
Punjab 4 F.	188/91
Punjab 289F.	225/30
Sindh 4 F.	183/88
Sindh N.T	211/13

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, March 5

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 100/6
3 per cent 1951/54 102/10
3 per cent 1941 103
3 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/8
4 per cent 1960/70 114/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/8
5 per cent 1939/44 104/6
5 per cent 1939/43 107/7
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 102/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 112/8
5 per cent 1955 123/8
5 per cent 1945/55 119/2
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 102/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 98/2 declined to Rs. 98/1 to close steady at Rs. 98/3. Tone was steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 5

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 265 1/4
Bank's buying T T 263 1/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,153
Bank's buying T T 1,173
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 97 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York London 5.01 1/4 4th instant
Japan London 1/2 5th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 5th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 5th instant
Java London 8.94 3/4 5th instant
London Paris 154.06 4th instant
London Belgium 29.58 4th instant
London Switzerland 21.61 4th instant
London 21.61 4th instant
London Berlin 12.40 4th instant
London Stockholm 19.41 3/8 4th instant
London New York 5.01.52 4th instant
London Amsterdam 8.96 3/4 4th instan.
London Italy 95.35 4th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-9 3rd instant
Gold £6-19-9 1/2 4th instant
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 3rd instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/4 4th instant
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 3rd instant
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 4th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 3rd instant
Silver New York Ready 45 4th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 4th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 3rd instant
London dincounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 4th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, March 4

Call Loan London		1/2
3 per cent	78	1/2
3 12 per cent	91	5/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103	1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108	1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113	1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1959/68	116	3/4
5 per cent 1942/47		112
3 per cent 1949/52	98	3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75	13/16
3 1/2 per cent War loan	102	3/4
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	114	3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy		41/3

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 4

SAKELS—
March 13.99—1
May 14.05—15
ASHMOUNI—
April 10.77—2
June 10.67—6
GIZA—
March 13.08—15
May 13.16—13

Active Buying In Steel Shares

COTTON TEXTILES STEADY

Scattered Realising Towards Close

BOMBAY: March 5.

The local Share Bazar ruled fairly firm with active buying in Tata Steel shares. The tone of the Market was very steady throughout the session, but towards the close there was some realising which checked improvement.

It appears that with elimination of weak long interest, the market firmed up on active covering and scattered buying. The improvement was more due to absence of selling as the market got thoroughly liquidated.

But in view of uncertainty which hangs over International Steel Industry, it will not be advisable to enter the market on the long side, but it will be advisable to unload holdings on strong markets.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 5.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	363	12
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	893	12
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)	230	0
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	240	0
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)	170	0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	110	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	340	0
1 E.D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6-3	
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	137	8
1,000 GOKAK (Rs. 6-4)	173	12
1000 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1,720	0
100 Indore	65	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	118	8
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	327	8
250 Laxmi (Rs 12-8)	532	8
250 Madras United	35	0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1102	8
250 Model	49	0
50 MYSORE (Rs 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	226	4
100 Osmanshahi (Re 1)		8
100 Phoenix (nil)	252	8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	76	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	1,950	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	85	10
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 5)	226	4
100 Swan	101	4
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1285	0
1000 Western (Rs 10)	915	
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8) XD	116	0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	32	10
500 Imperial (Rs. 30) XD	1,577	8
125-500 I Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	388	12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	146	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3)	120	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5-14-6	
CEMENTS.		
100 ASSOCIATED	133	0
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs 14)	857	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	13
20 Mercantile	55	4
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	40	12
200 Oriental	4,400	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	6
ELECTRIC.		
10 Ahm. Old	138	12
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 43)	1,460	0
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	12	14
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	115	0
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165-0	
10 Broach (As 5)	10	8
100 Karachi (4)	222	8
100 Poona (4)	206	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	160	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 3)	149	11
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 25)	1,362	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	912	8
100 C. Province	101	8
100 Dn. Baramati	104	
100 Gujarat	98	4
100 Mandra Bhon	100	0
100 Pachora Jamner	91	12
100 Sara Sirajgunj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	750	0
MININGS.		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11) XD	6	14
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	2	6
10 Indian Iron and Steel	29	0
10 SHIVRAJPUR (As. 8)	52	0
30 TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 36-3-6)	987	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	237	8
MISCELLANEOUS.		
1,000 ALCOCK (Rs 5)	332	8
50 BELAPUR (Rs. 5)	160	0
100 Bombay Safe Dep. (Rs 40)	855	0
100 Bombay Steam (Rs. 13-12)	241	4
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	618	12
50 Do Conty (Rs. 8)	210	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	6
50 TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	95	12
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	137	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March

Bombay Dyeing (882/8) 880 877 897 887 900 893 896 890 893
Century (222/8) 222 230 226 228 226 230
Central India (225) 227 235 231 237 235 240
Kohinoor (316/4) 316 322 323 327
New Great (225) 226 230 226
Simplex (84/6) 85 84 86 84 85
Swadeshi (218/12) 220 225 222 226
Associated Cement (131) 131/8 132 133 132/8 133
Andhra (1455) 1445 1460
Tata Hydro (149/11) 149/11 150
Tata Power (1351/4) 1352 1362 1360 1365 1355 1357 1362
Tram Ord (115) 114/1 115
T Steel Defd 932/8) 932 935 932 930 960 975 972 991 985 990 980 987
T Steel Ord (225) 226 230 239 236 238 237 240 237 238 237/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (179) 170
Bellapur (157/8) 158 160
Bombay Steam (238/12) 241
B Burma (608/12) 611 615 612 617 613 622 618 621 618

50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47	0
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	440	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	665	0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	73	0
15 Scindia	20	5
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	26	4
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1500	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	288	12
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T. F.)	74	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	552	8
6½ p.c. Prem Const. 1st.	107	8
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1555	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	205	10
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170	0
7 p.c Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	0
7 p.c. Sholapur	81	0
6 p.c Tata Hydro	109	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List)

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 5.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
April	114	0	0
June	113	0	0
August	111	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
April	128	0	0
June	127	0	0
August	126	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
April	173	0	0
June	171	0	0
August	169	0	0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, March 5.

London Market.—
Standard copper cash (buyers) £40/5
Standard copper 3 months £40/10
Electrolytic copper £45/0
Bombay Market.—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 39/8
Copper sheets Rs. 44/6
Tone:—Steady.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, March 5

March	241.90	140
May	234.50	
July	227.80	210
September	228.50	180

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 5

Following a decline of 15 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 172/8 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 173/8 on active buying and covering The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M	173	8	0
Broach J/A	176	12	0
Oomra March	154	14	0
Oomra May	155	4	0
Oomra July	157	4	0
Bengal March	129	0	0
Bengal May	130	8	0
Bengal July	132	0	0

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 142 July 151 October 157 December 160 January 161 at cross rate 5.01 5/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 172/8 Liverpool May 1938 5.02 Rs. 46 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 175/8 Liverpool July 5.09 Rs 46 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 175/8 New York May 9.06 Rs. 28 1/2 at cross rate 5.01 5/16

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 175/8 New York July 9.12 Rs. 26 1/2 at cross rate 5.01 5/16

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 3rd March	18,208
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,297,270
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,849,662
Decrease	552,382

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 5

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1/2d. to £6-19-9 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 3 points up at 154.06, and Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted at 5.01 5/16. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 20 1/4d. for Spot and forward quotation improved 1/16d. to 19 15/16d. Bears covered. Small offerings. There was little Indian Enquiry at fixed prices. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal silver prices closed unchanged. The local market remained entirely closed to-day owing to Sanatanists meeting.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 4

Spot	20 1/4
Forward	19 15/16

LONDON GOLD

London, March 4

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-19-9 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, March 4

March	45.05
May	44.90
July	44.90

JAMSHEDPUR STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of February 1938 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	72,600
Steel Ingots	72,400
FINISHED STEEL	
Semis for sale	15,900
Finished	36,700
	52,600

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 4

Broach A/M 1938 opening 175 3/4 highest 175 3/4 lowest 173 5/8 closing 173 5/8
Broach J/A opening 178 3/8 highest 178 3/8 lowest 176 5/8 closing 176 5/8
Oomra March opening 155 highest 155 1/4 lowest 154 1/8 closing 154 1/8
Oomra May opening 156 3/4 highest 157 lowest 156 closing 156
Bengal March opening 129 3/4 highest 129 3/4 lowest 128 closing 128
Bengal May opening 130 3/4 highest 131 lowest 129 3/4 closing 129 3/4
Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-3-38) Rs. 4 3/4
Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 6
Tejimandi for Broach July August (21-6-38) Rs. 15
Tenders 4-3-1938. Bengal 350 Oomra 200
Total to date Bengal 750 Oomra 750

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING INDIAN TENNIS

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Another tennis sessons is come and gone. To many the last season came as a flesh and passed off almost as quickly. Strictly speaking, they could not enjoy it as fully and wholeheartedly as they had done in the last few years. It was not that the class of tennis served up during the season was much below par or it was not interesting enough. As a matter of fact, the visit of Tilden's troupe and the Indian Davis Cup team enhanced the interest of tennis-fans of this City to a considerable extent. Still the Season must be pronounced unsuccessful from every point of view

TOO MANY VISITORS.

The reason was not far to seek. There were too many sporting engagements of different varieties within the space of three or four months which taxed the pockets of the sporting fans of the City to the utmost limit. Then the programmes were too crowded at times—either closely following or clashing with one another—to be really enjoyable. We had foreign visitors galore—Wrestlers, Swimmers. Cricketers, and "Tennissers," if I may use the term coined by the present President of the A. I. L. T. A., and footballers also. In short. India became the land of visiting hordes. For a poor country like her, it was very difficult to entertain them all, especially within such a short time. Nonetheless they returned to their homes with excellent impressions of our hospitality. And our sporting fans were left poorer for their generosity.

CROWDED SEASON

However, it is not the purpose of this article to denounce and deprecate the entertainment of foreign visitors 'ad libitum.' I shall deal with this question in another article later on. At the present moment, I only wish to point but the fact that too many sporting events, packed up within a short space of time, made it difficult for everybody to enjoy. A little less taxation on their time and pockets might have produced better results for all concerned, I mean, the promoters, participants and spectators. This aspect of the question will also have to be thrashed out on a later occasion I have dealt with the question of our seasons for the principal games like cricket, hockey, football and tennis on several occasions. Evidently they have not gone home. Or we would not have been treated to the spectacle mentioned above.

WHITHER, INDIAN TENNIS?

In this article I wish to draw pointed attention to the fact that Indian tennis—particularly the tennis of this City—is not making appreciable headway. A former Davis Cup player, Jagat Mohan Lal, writes in the Indian Tennis Annual (1937) in these words:—"The question has often been asked why, in the last few years, India has produced no tennis player of outstanding merit, in spite of the fact that there are now a large number of tournaments in the country, almost the whole year round, and facilities have been provided for all good players to take part in them. On top of this, visits of foreign teams have been arranged during the last several years and our players have had unprecedented opportunities of playing in India against some of the world's best players like Cochet, Austin, Hughes, de Stephani, Menzel and others. Last year a Tennis Professional was brought out from Europe at great expense to coach our young and promising players."

A GOOD MOVE.

Young India has yet to produce players not only of the stamp of Sleem, Ranga Rao and Fyzee (A H.) who held the tennis banner of India aloft in the days gone by, but even greater players who would become world champions. I agree with Jagat Mohan Lal that the general standard of the game has advanced in this country in a certain measure. And there are even signs of a come back in the near future. The steps taken by the A. I. L. T. A. to send five promising players like Sawhney, Ghaus, Mahomed, Yudhistir Singh, Ranbir Singh, Puri and Jimmy Mehta to Europe for the purpose of gaining experience by playing in the Davis Cup, Wimbledon and other important tournaments, are sure to bear good fruit in the near future. I wish have much, by the way, that N. Krishnaswamy and Y. R. Savur were included in the team in stead of Y. Singh and J. M. Mehta. Both of the former had greater potentialities as players than either of the latter. However, it cannot be mended now.

BOMBAY—NOWHERE!

It should be borne in mind that the players selected for the European tour hail from the North and C. P. The players who might have been included in the team were from the South. Neither Bombay nor Bengal, two of the foremost, if not the foremost, provinces of India to support tennis by way of tournaments or exhibitions had no claim to representation on this team. It is a matter of extreme regret that since the days of R. A. Wagh, J. A. D. Naoroji, N. B. Bhagwat, Rajaram Morarjee and the Fyzees of course, there has not arisen any player of outstanding ability from this City or Presidency. High hopes were held of R. S. Raja Iyer. N. R. Suvarna and A. G. Gupte at one time or another, but they never came up to expectations. There is none on the horizon at the present moment to give us hopes. So whatever may be said of a comeback in the North or the South, Bombay has no such prospect in the near future. The same seems to be the case with Bengal.

THE CAUSE.

The reason for this is not far to seek. In the old days the number of players was few. So the Courts provided by the Gymkhanas gave them ample opportunities for practice. Tennis requisites such as rackets and balls were also much cheaper which provided them with excellent facilities for development of the game on correct lines. Now the enthusiasm for the game has increased tenfold and the number of its devotees has risen accordingly. But where are these facilities which obtained in the early days? The Gymkhanas and Clubs in the City and Suburbs have provided them with a lot of competitive play by starting more and more open tournaments. But they have not added to the number of their tennis courts to any great extent. The result is that the intensive practice which the promising players used to get in the early days has become increasingly difficult at present. It is sure as my friend N. B. Bhagwat, a former champion of Western India says, our players have also become rather lazy. They do not try to cultivate strokes and master their weakpoints after the season is over. They should utilize these opportunities to best advantage.

CAMPAIGN FOR COURTS.

I refuse to believe that the fountain of tennis talents of this City and the Presidency has completely dried up and no more players of the calibre of Fyzee, Wagle and others would rise again. The immediate necessity for this City as for the Presidency is to increase the number of tennis courts. A whirlwind campaign may be started for the purpose and some wealthy patrons of the game may be tapped to help the cause. The Gymkhanas and Clubs must do their bits in this direction Without more courts it is impossible for Bombay to produce first rate players any more.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Then the Government should be approached to reduce their tax on sporting requisities, especially those articles which are not produced in this country, so that devotees of sport may take advantage of them without excessive cost. At present the prices are almost prohibitive for middle class people. Incidentally I must remark that our Indian manufacturers need to render greater service to our sportsmen than they have done so far. It is up to them to manufacture goods of the best quality and sell them at a much cheaper price than the imported stuff which is heavily taxed. It is high time they realised their duty to their country and countrymen.

HOCKEY MUSINGS

(BY SHORT CORNER)

The League—The Provincial Championship—The Junior Aga Khan—A Word To Umpires

THE LEAGUE.

The League matches are practically over and by the time this appears in print, will all be over and the Provincial Championships will have started.

In the second division in all sections the champions are decided. The X. section honours go to "Young Sports" who have never been beaten and encountered poor opposition. The Y. section champions are St. Xavier's while three teams share equal points in the Z. section viz., the G.I.P. Hd. Qrs., the Cheshire Regt. and B.E.S.T., and I think on goal average the G.I.P. head the list.

After many years the Customs have let go their hold on the League Championship. The Police held them to a draw and then the Lusitanians "A" beat them by one goal to nil but it must be said to the credit of the Customs, that they fought gallantly without Pinto, Brewin and S. M. Khan.

The Lusis owe their victory in a great measure to Rozario Almeida, who was the continual danger to the Customs defence and was responsible for the only goal of the match. N. Rodrigues, as the pivot worked hard and so did N. Fernandes but the latter hit out recklessly on occasions Dominic Fernandes, at right back, never allowed much scope to the Customs forwards, so much so V. Pereira, in goal, had an easy time while Lynn, his vis-a-vis. was kept busy.

The Customs never flagged for a moment and tried their utmost to the last but without success.

The standard of hockey was not very high but the game was fast both sides showing great keenness and the record crowd enlivened matters a great deal but it was a partial crowd and hooted the Customs unnecessarily and shouted out dictations to the officials. When will Bombay Hockey fans learn to be more sporting, I wonder! When will party feeling be given up and real and keen and scientific hockey appreciated!

The First Division League honours go to the Lusitanians by their holding the Police to a draw.

The Police become runners-up.

The Customs have gone down to third place.

The three teams to be relegated are the Y.M.C.R. who are last, the B. B. & C.I. Rly. who are seventh and the Lusis, "B" who are sixth.

ARMED POLICE VS. LUSIS "A".

This was the deciding match for the League Championship. Yet another record crowd witnessed this game and went back with beaming faces as their favourites the Lusis won the League honours by holding the Police to a draw.

The honours of this match go to V. Pereira the Custodian who saved at least three certain goals two from point blank range. Every one of their defenders played well but the same cannot be said of their forwards who did not display their usual form.

The Police played well to a man, Jameson being a Roman Wall at left-back. Hamid, the Right back, was also sound. Kader, at centre-half, although, ripe in years played very well, making many openings for his forwards but to no avail for the Lusis defence foiled them.

Roane and Shanker were extremely hard working and were unfortunate not to have scored at least once.

PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The first Provincial Championship has attracted 23 entries—not quite large number—and all local teams. It was a pity that the Poona teams could not be accommodated, as the dates did not suit them. The Kirkee United, who are supposed to be in fine fettle, will be missed very much.

The most attractive teams are our good old Customs, who have kept Bombay's flag flying for many years, the Lusitanians 'A', with their great following. The Bombay City Police 'A' with their hard hitting and open game. I expect the Trophy will be carried off by one of these sides. Despite the Police holding the Customs to a one-goal draw and the

(Continued on Page 13.)

World News From Across The Seas

LEFT CLUB—LORD HEWART'S NOTES—PRESS CENSORSHIP IN ENGLAND—MASTER SPY ON HIS DEATH—CONSCRIPTION PROSPECTS—AUSTRIA'S PLIGHT—A ROOSEVELT STORY

(By Our London Correspondent.)

The City of London Left Book is a year old this month, and it is spreading its anniversary celebrations right through the month.

On February 4 it ran a dance for Spanish medical relief so successfully that it turned over £10 to the Central Committee. After a week its members tramped the Essex countryside in a ramble through sun and snow to assist, with gifts, at the Basque Children's Home at Theydon Bois. And now, to wind up the month, they asked Ishabel Brown to speak at a combined meeting "In Defence of Justice" right in the heart of the City.

Prominent City magnates who subscribe to the Left Book Club absented themselves from the meeting.

Lord Chief Justice

By general accord Lord Hewart's summing-up in the Hyde Park Hotel robbery case which resulted in the conviction of four ex-Public School boys, was masterly. He spoke for very nearly two hours, and rarely had recourse to his notes.

These were written in a very legible small hand. Some passages were underlined. It was to these that the Lord Chief Justice referred.

In the High Court a judge's notes are always in ink. At the Old Bailey Lord Hewart prefers to use the more convenient pencil. From time to time throughout the trial he passed his pencils down to his clerk to be sharpened. Though his box of lozenges was still by his side. Lord Hewart made less use of them than on the previous day when the hearing was continued.

In giving judgment after a lengthy summing-up his voice showed no signs of failing, and he was able to make impressive use of it in passing sentence.

Press Censorship

We are told that there is no press censorship in Britain. But certain things are, by unanimous consent, excluded from the British Press. The current issue of the "World Press News" gives the following example.

"The King, Queen and Queen Mary sent to the ex-Kaiser signed 'Berile, May and Elizabeth', congratulating him on the engagement of his grandson, Prince Louis Ferdinand, to Kira Romanoff, a former Russian princess.

The American Press saw in the telegram "complete reconciliation between the Royal House of Windsor and Hohenzollern for the first time since the World War,' which, in view of recent events, seems of major interest."

But was not the "Daily Worker", asks the "World Press News", the only national daily which thought the story worth using?

Trebitsch-Lincoln

Trebitsch-Lincoln, ex-M.P., for Darlington, one-time convict and self-confessed spy, will die in 1962.

Now a Buddhist monk in China, under the name of Chao Kung, Trebitsch-Lincoln forecasts his death in a letter to a friend in Hungary, his birth-place. He denies that he is working to gain the throne of China for himself.

"There is another Chao-Kung-General Chao Kung, who was president of the Chinese Republic in 1923," he writes. "He is an old man, whereas I am young and healthy. I am 58. My present plans have more to do with a return to my home country in Hungary than with the throne of China. I want to end my life in Hungary and serve my country in the 24 years which I shall still live."

The Hungarian authorities say that he will be allowed to return to Hungary, but that he will be kept under close observation.

£2000 For 10 Days

Sir John Gilmour has been appointed to one of the highest-paid posts in the world.

He is to be Lord High Commissioner for the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The salary of the Commissioner is £2,000 a year, but his duties last for only ten days. He goes to meetings of the General Assembly each morning, and to various charitable and benevolent organisations in the afternoons. He lives in semi-regal state, receives a salute of guns, has a cavalry escort, gives luncheon and dinner-parties every day, and a garden party.

Even although most of the entertaining is for clergymen, it is extremely unlikely that the Commissioner will have any of his £2,000 left at the end of his 10 days.

Sir John (the former Home Member in the National Government) will be addressed as "Your Grace" while he is carrying out his functions. The reason for this is that the old Scottish kings were addressed, not as "Your Majesty", but as "Your Grace", and the Lord High Commissioner is entitled to the full titles and dignities of the monarchs whose palace he will occupy.

Conscription

Mr. Neville Chamberlain denies in the House of Commons that there would be conscription in Britain in time of peace.

Conscription for military service arose out of French Revolution demand for "equality". A Decree was passed in 1792 by which every Frenchman was to consider himself liable to military service, but some difficulty was experienced in actually raising conscript armies. Napoleon, however, raised great armies by conscription, and Prussia followed his example in 1808

Fifty million men were conscripted for Great War. Great Britain adopted the system in 1916, and the United States in 1917 immediately on her entry into the War. On the Continent, conscription is now general, except in Bulgaria and Hungary, and Bulgaria has adopted compulsory form of training. In the Netherlands, however, only three-eights of annual contingent are called up; they are chosen by lot.

Lord Halifax

In the House of Lords, Lord Halifax has a probably quite unjustified reputation for frigidity of manner.

But rarely, if ever, has a leader of the House made quite so demonstrative a gesture as he permitted himself recently.

Passing by the Woolsack during the debate Lord Halifax paused, smiled, raised his hand and threw a hearty kiss towards the back benches. The gesture appeared to be extended in the direction where Lord Addington and Lord Ruthven were sitting. In that case it may have been a friendly greeting.

Lord Addington and Lord Halifax were at Eton and Christ Church together, and Lord Ruthven was at Eton only a few years before them. Or it may have been a welcome to two members of the House who are not very regular attendants at the sittings. Certainly they do not emulate the Leader of the House. Lord Halifax has been only twice absent from the House of Lords during the present session.

Jean Batten—Propagandist

Miss Jean Batten is going on a Scandinavian lecture tour early next month. She will visit Gothenburg, Stockholm and Copenhagen.

She is a diffident but accomplished lecturer. After addressing 80 members of Parliament in the House of Commons she said that the ordeal had been infinitely worse than any of her adventurous flights. A lecturer, however, who has addressed members of Parliament knows the worst.

Miss Batten's lecture tour has been arranged under the auspices of the British Council, which, with the B.B.C., and the Travel Association, is one of the three bodies whose activities are to be co-ordinated by Sir Robert Vansittart with the object of promoting British propaganda abroad.

Winterton's Job

Although Lord Winterton stated the Government's case during a recent debate in the House of Commons in connection with the new drive for British publicity abroad, it does not imply that he is to be seconded for this work. Questions on the subject will, in future, be dealt in Parliament by Mr. Eden and Lord Cranborne.

Holding the sinecure post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lan-

(Continued on Page 38)

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FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from Page 37)

caster, Lord Winterton is available as a sort of twelfth man for the Government. In that position he is of special value, since in terms of Parliamentary service, he is the senior member of the Ministry.

Besides speaking on propaganda Lord Winterton acted in the House of Commons as substitute for Lord Stanley and dealt with the constitutional crisis in India. The way in which he handled supplementary questions on that subject surprised those who had forgotten that nine years ago he was Under-Secretary of State for India.

Germany And Austria

Austria's submission to Germany marks new stage in her long history. In former times it was Austria that dictated to other Germanic people, i.e., in 1815 Austria prevented union of Germany for which Prussian statesmen were working.

The history of Austria is dated from establishment of the Ostmark (East Mark) in 976 A.D. under Babenberg dynasty. When Babenbergs died out, it passed in thirteenth century to the Habsburgs, and this dynasty ruled Austria till 1918. From the accession of Charles V in 1719 to the death of the last male Habsburg in 1740, Austria was the greatest power in Europe.

She was severely defeated by Prussia in 1866, and since that time her subordinate position among Germanic peoples may be dated. By the constitution of 1867, Hungary was admitted to an equal position with Austria in a Dual Monarchy. By Versailles settlement of 1919 Hungary was made an independent country and Austria was reduced to a State of only 7,000,000 inhabitants.

What's In a Name

Ireland has joined Newfoundland as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations about the pronunciation of whose name there is much disagreement.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald calls it Air-ah (to rhyme with Sarah), which some Irishmen say is correct. When Mr. Attlee raised the question of the trade negotiations in the House he called it Air-ai (like air raid without the "d"). Other M.P.s called it Eer-ra.

We have every sympathy with Mr. Herbert Williams, who asked whether Deutschland ever objected to being called Germany. On that analogy M.P.s could safely call Eire Ireland, as, indeed, Mr. Duff Cooper does.

A Historical Parallel

German insistence on changes in Austrian Ministry makes another parallel with the history of pre-war Germany.

The dismissal of the French Foreign Minister, Delcasse, at the demand of Germany in 1905, caused intense indignation. Theophile Delcasse had become Foreign Ministr in 1898, and was largely responsible for Entente Cordiale with Britain. In 1905 Germany began to take strong line over Morocco, and Kaiser made spectacular landing at Tangier.

Owing to criticism in the Chamber, Delcasse offered to resign, but his colleagues would not let him. Germany then began a furious campaign to have him removed. Something approaching an ultimatum was sent to France and the Prime Minister, M. Rouvier, sacrificed Delcasse.

Wideawake Roosevelt

It has become by tradition a part of the job of the President of the United States to attend at least one dinner each year of the National Press Club at Washington.

At such a dinner recently Roosevelt was the guest of honour and here is the story of the proceedings:—

Private guests besieged the President for autographs. Some club members were struck by the sight of Mr. Roosevelt hastily signing right and left; and speculated on the possibility of his unwittingly signing an important document. One member slipped up among the autograph hunters and put before the President a menu card for signature.

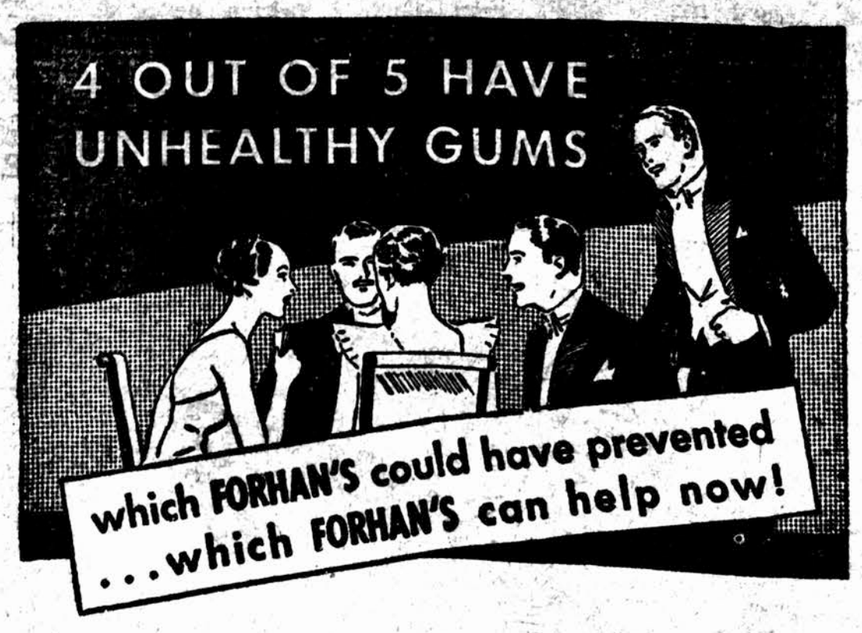
On the card he had scribbled: "I hereby appoint Herbert M. Bratter (a reporter) as Ambassador to the North Pole". Folding the menu so the writing would not be noticeable, he stuck it under the Presidential nose.

The card came back duly signed. But Roosevelt had not been caught napping. He had scratched out the "North", inserted "South" and added as an explanation: "North Pole already occupied."

"Christian" England

James Douglas in the "Daily Express": Why is our country respected by the whole distracted world even in the agony of its spiritual torments and terrors? Because as a race we try to put Christian principles into practice. As a people we have a Christian conscience and it feels a stain like a wound. The shivering, trembling, fear-stricken peoples look up to us as the guardians and defenders of the Christian concept.

From the "Aeroplane", London: And anybody who is not helping his country to win the war deserves to be shot or bombed anyway.



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Novel Method To Manufacture Sugar From Juices

All-India Village Industries Association's Experiments

On a laboratory scale the Village Industries Association has been able to manufacture sugar from the juices of Coconut, Sago and Date palms with the help of the centrifugal machine. The process is simple and can easily be learnt by village people. It is intended to popularize it amongst the villagers of the country and thereby enable them to keep in the village the crores of rupees which are today finding their way into the pockets of mill-owners. The sweet juice is boiled to what is called thread consistency, i.e., if the boiling juice is lifted with a ladle and poured, it does not drop down all at once like water, nor does it fall in small beads, but falls like a sticky thread in a line.

At this stage the syrup is transferred to a cooling receptacle. While cooling it is aerated by lifting and dropping in small quantities to help crystalization. After cooling it is potted and kept for a few days to allow complete crystalization. All this can be done with the use of the appliances ordinarily available in the villages. The crystalized syrup consists of two parts, viz., the solid crystals and the liquid called molasses. Some contrivance is indispensable for separating the sugar crystals from the molasses.

The indigenous method adopted for such separation by our people for years and continued to this date is that of pressing and filtering. But this method is laborious and lengthy involving loss in yield and quality of sugar. The hand centrifugal machines imported from abroad or manufactured in India are beyond the reach of villagers due to prohibitive prices.

This simplified machine costs Rs. 25 only. It is not available in the market. But when it is sufficiently improved to give satisfactory work on a commercial basis, it may cost a little more. Still it can be introduced in every village. It does not require much space. It can be accommodated in a small corner of a villager's hut like the spinning wheel. Only one man is necessary to work it just as the Charkha. So no excise duty can be levied on it nor can the Factories Act be applied to it.

Sugar Candy

The process of making sugar candy was also studied. It is obtaining in villages. The juice is boiled to the "drop" consistency, viz. if poured from a ladle it should not drop down like water but in drops. This syrup is very thin. It is cooled and potted. Some fibres are inserted into the syrup when the crystals adhere to the fibre and form little balls. The size increases day by day. When the required size is formed the fibres are removed by breaking the crystals. The crystals are washed and dried, and the candy is ready for consumption. The syrup left in the pot is also consumed. Herein lies the vital importance of manufacturing sugar in the villages. If the villagers patronize factory-made sugar they lose the molasses containing valuable salts. But by manufacturing sugar in the villages they can use not only the sugar but also the molasses and thus reap all the advantages that one derives by consuming jaggery.

Oil Pressing

Recent analysis of the cake had shown that the cake of the lowest part of the pit contained the least oil. That indicated that it was the area of highest pressure. The analysis suggested that that pressure should be exploited to the maximum and with that view the lowest part was lengthened. The change has proved effective in saving time. Formerly each charge took about two hours when the 'ghanis' were new and an hour and a half after a fortnight. But with this improvement it takes only an hour and twenty minutes even when the 'ghanis' are new.

Paddy Husking

Of the various husking implements experiments were carried during the year with Maharashtra wooden 'chakki.' This is made of soft wood. Both the parts, upper and lower, are flat and have grooves in them. Its output is 80 to 90 lbs. an hour. But the difficulty with this 'chakki' is that if it is used continuously, its grooves wear out soon as it is made of soft wood, and fresh grooves have to be made every 15 to 20 days. To overcome this difficulty we have made such 'chakkis' out of Babul wood which is much harder. But Babul logs, being of smaller girth, the 'chakkis' have had to be smaller. We use a rod and a sockzet to adjust the upper part as required. This 'chakki' husks the paddy well, leaving even at the first charge only a small percentage of unhusked paddy. The output per hour is 70 to 80 lbs. The cost of the 'chakki' is Rs. 6 and after completing our experiments on it we hope to be able to recommend it to the public.

SUTCLIFFE AMONG SCHOOL BOYS

Gives Demonstration Of Batting Strokes

The schoolboys of the Beal Modern Central School at Ilford had the time of their lives when Herbert Sutcliffe, the famous Yorkshire and Test cricketer, gave them a demonstration of batting strokes, and how to avoid pitfalls. Sutcliffe touched on body line bowling, and told the lads that the only way to tackle it was to face it courageously. Any sign of nervousness, he told them, would be exploited by the bowler.

RECORD RECALLED

For half an hour Sutcliffe entertained the boys with reminiscences of his English and Test match experiences, and recalled his first wicket record with Holmes of 555 at Leyton. Yorkshire are coming to Ilford in the summer, and Sutcliffe's visit will do much to enhance the interest in the game.

PRE-MARRIAGE CLINIC

Government Subsidises One

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

At a pre-marriage clinic now open in Sydney, health tests are available for couples about to marry. Subsided by the New South Wales State Government, the Racial Hygiene Association has sponsored the clinic which arranges an exhaustive overhaul by any of twelve specialists for a nominal fee and which issues certificates that:

Both parties contemplating marriage are perfectly fit to marry and raise a family: or the marriage should be delayed for three to six months, or marriage should be permitted without parentage, or marriage should definitely be discouraged.

The Secretary of the clinic received letters from young people on marriage problems at the rate of a hundred a month, says Austral News.

GLASS WHICH CAN BE SAWN LIKE WOOD

A new German product "Plexiglas" is now being made in Darmstadt. This extraordinary material has the appearance of glass but it can be sawn, bored, milled, carved and ground just like wood. At a temperature of from 80 to 125 degrees Celsius it becomes malleable and can be shaped and blown just like ordinary celluloid. It is perfectly transparent, but is lighter in weight than ordinary glass. For this reason it has been used with success for the windows of the pilot's or driver's seat in aeroplanes, gliders and racing cars.

The principal ingredients for making "plexiglas" are wood and coal. First there is produced a substance known as "plexi-gum", a species of refined resin capable of being turned out in different degrees of hardness, the hardest one of which is made into "plexiglas".

HAD NOT A CARE IN THE WORLD

Although she had not a care in the world, a young girl committed suicide, leaving a note to the effect that fate had been cruel.

She was 17-year-old Beryl Lucy Davey of Kensington, London.

"I have tried my best," ran her note, "but I find fate can be terribly cruel.

"I have done this thing with the deepest regret," it continued, "but it is the only way out. Please don't judge me too hard.

"They say to take one's life is a coward's trick but it takes a lot of courage to do it. I find. When you think of me, please remember that I did a lot of wrong at times, but I tried to do my best. Please cremate me and have me buried at sea."

The girl's father said at the Paddington inquest that she was very fond of church, but had no religious mania. There was no love affair.

Mr. Ingleby Oddie, the Coroner, said that it was a very remarkable case, because the girl had no troubles of any kind. He read the letter, and said he thought it showed clearly that she had taken her own life when she was not responsible for her actions, and he recorded a verdict of "suicide while of unsound mind."

DON'T LET YOUR LIFE BE A FAILURFE

A CRITICAL GLANCE

Think of what your life can be with just a strong will to change it. Think of what your life has been and what it would have been had you adopted a different course. Success greets you in every walk of life if you have the capacity vitality and healthful energy to perform your duties.

IT IS NEVER TO LATE

Despair, is another word for weakness of will. It is never too late if there is a "will to do." What is needed is the right course to be chalked out. It is not easy to do it. You may make matters worse, unless you place yourself in the hands of one, who has knowledge experience and a sincere will to help you.

Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma, Vaidya, K.v., V.bh.,

The famous inventor of Amritdhara and author of 4 dozen medical books, is a physician who has been for 40 years helping men and women, young and old, to attain and preserve vigourous health with the help of his books and medicines. His Pharmacy prepares about 500 medicines, among them, its famous Tonics and specifics for Diabetes, Pyorrhoea, Asthma, Piles, Fevers, etc., and diseases of women and children.

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BEES ARE GREAT TRAVELLERS

Bees have to fly a total of 40,000 miles to collect one pound of honey, according to experts in America's Department of Agriculture. These experts have examined bees returning to the hive, and find that each bee carries one-thousandth of an ounce of nectar as an ordinary load. The insects must, therefore, visit millions of flowers before they gather enough nectar to make one pound of honey.

Horns Made From Tree Trunks Give Odd Musical Tones

Horns hollowed out of tree trunks are used by native musicians in the Tyrol region of Austria. The novel instruments, said to imitate the tone of a cello, are fitted with stops so that they can play all the notes of the scale. Tree bark is left on the horns in the belief that it has a softening effect on the tones of the instruments.

Are We Living In To-morrow?

Scientists Suggest Events Of To-day May Be Caused By A Pattern Of Events, Which Exist In Future

(By Dr. PIERRE LEFARGE.)

SCIENTISTS, PROBING TIME, SUGGEST EVENTS OF TO-DAY MAY BE CAUSED BY A PATTER OF PRE-DESTINED EVENTS, WHICH EXIST IN THE FUTURE, AND THROUGH WHICH WE HAVE TO PASS.

"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE." The truth of this statement is generally accepted, without general examination of its implications. But now science is seriously examining the nature of time—and science is getting tied up in knots by the most mysterious, elusive and fascinating of all elements.

Time is the medium in which all events happen. But it has baffled all efforts of philosophers to define its nature, and of scientists to control it. We suppose it flows always in the same direction. But does it? We do not know; and some scientists now doubt whether it flows at all, and others suspect that if it does flow it may always flow in the same direction.

Can time, for example, flow backwards? Does the future contain a pattern of events through which we pass? Do effects produce causes—or do causes produce effects? These and like questions are being asked, and analogies are being sought on which theories can be built which suggest that future events are already causing present events instead of 'vice versa.'

Analogy

A typical analogy is the phenomenon of sound waves. The flash of a gun is seen; but as light travels much faster than sound, the bang is not simultaneous. The greater the distance between the gun and the observer, the greater the lapse of time between the flash and the report. The expectant bang is buried in the near future waiting to happen.

Or, take the time and vision phenomenon with which astronomers are familiar. "Now" has a definite meaning of us. The greatest separation between any two "nows" experienced by people on the earth is about a tenth of a second, which is the time a signal or an observation of any kind could travel at the speed of light from any point on the earth to its most distant point at the antipodes. But what happens when we observe an event on the sun, and say it is happening "now"? Actually, we are describing something in the present that is really eight minutes in the past, as it requires that length of time for vision to traverse that distance.

The situation becomes more exaggerated when we get out among the stars. As astronomer observes the Andromeda nebulae, our nearest neighbouring universe. He sees a new star suddenly burst forth. But that "now" is something that happened a million years ago. An event that would thus be listed as happening 500,000 years in the past by an observer at a midway point would still be 500,000 years in the future for the observer on the earth. This is due to the time it takes light vibrations to travel over the vast abyss of space.

The celebrated Mr. Dunne whose "An Experiment With Time" created a world sensation among scientists, was convinced that the future, with its content of events, had an existence that could be experienced in the present. After numerous experiences in dreaming coming vents, he kept careful records of his dreams and checked them against future events. He induced a number of friends to do the same. The published results showed a high order of correspondence between the dreams and later happenings.

Now the psychologist, Dr. Joseph B. Rhine, known for his experiments in telepathy and clairvoyance, which he calls extra-sensory perception, or experiences produced otherwise than through the senses, is tackling the problem of time with startling results. He knows that the mind can free itself from space in E.S.P., (extra-sensory perception). Can it also free itself from time? Logically, it should be expected to do so.

This scientist has come to the edge of this great riddle through study of telepathy, or transmission of intelligence from mind to mind. He then found that clairvoyance was a factor in the result—transmission of intelligence from an object such as a deck of cards, directly to the mind of the person doing the receiving. Then there arose the question as to whether the clairvoyants could call in advance the order in which the cards would occur after shuffling, the calling to be done before-shuffling.

Prophesy Puzzling Scientists

The ability of some individuals to make predictions of coming events is always puzzling scientific men. But when it comes to the possibility that the human mind can "get out of time," while continuing to exist in "now," it is beyond even the understanding of an Einstein as yet.

Meantime, the whole body of research with E.S.P. has been disturbed by the new suspicion that, once a prediction of the order of a pack of cards has been made, the prediction may affect the later shuffling of the cards causing the shuffled order to correspond with the prediction. It may seem silly, but it is among the theories advanced to explain what otherwise remains inexplicable. Some persons have been found to have more E.S.P. powers than others, and these may have the ability, by some extra-conscious process, to control the shuffle so that when the cards were dealt they would come out much as the clairvoyant had predicted. If this proves so, then the theory that a human being can foresee a future event collapses. What emerges in its place is the theory that certain powerfully gifted individuals can, from the present, influence the pattern of events to come.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN

(Continued From Page 8)

they amply corroborate the view that Homo Sariens existed much farther back than he was formerly supposed to do. But even more important than the discoveries already mentioned are the finds of M. Lartet and Mr. Henry Christy from the caves of Dordogne and Aurignac, in France, which country has proved to be the richest storehouse of human antiquities.

Future Of Religions

A consideration of the above-quoted facts will naturally suggest some interesting questions to the mind. What will happen to religion or, to be more definite, to those religions which place the birth of man at a very recent period, if the assumption of the scientists in this respect are completely established? Will it die a natural death? or will it abide? We cannot predict what methods will the religions adopt to maintain their prestige but their prospects seem very gloomy indeed. There is a tradition among the Muslims that somebody asked Hazrat Alli, the fourth Caliph of Islam, "What existed in the world before Adam?" His reply to this query, as the tradition goes, was "Adam". If this tradition is true, it will be easy to bring Islam in full concurrence with the verdict of Science.

The traditions of the Hindus give a very ancient date to the coming of man and so what is a matter of faith with them is powerfully rehabilitated by the authority of Science, at least in this one particular instance.

With the proposition of a remoter antiquity of man is concatenated the parallel theory of evolution which teaches us the unity of life in all forms, human animal and arboreal. Each of these theories complement the other. A belief in the evolution of human organism from the first original cell will dessiderate a theory of high antiquity of man, as also 'vice versa'. And the reason is plain. As it takes a race many centuries even ages, to have its chief characteristics altered, by inter mixing with other races, so as to be turned into a new race altogether different from what it was formerly, so also the change from the monkey to the modern man must, of necessity, be a very gradual process, far much too longer, in point of time, than that of transformation of one race into another.

The theory of evolution, if it has to gain ground must prove by concrete examples that man has passed through all the conceivable stages of transformation from its first ancestor the monkey to modern human being. In this respect, however, all that can be said is that while certain facts have been adduced by the evolutionists to secure tenability for their theory, it is still far from having been conclusively proved. It has been shown by experts that the Negro has much more in common with the Chimpanzee than with the European For instance the retreating forehead of the Negro, his prominent supercilliary ridges as well as the formation of his feet differ so much from the same parts of a European's body that the former must need be treated as a class by himself.

Neanderthal Man

Another instance from the records of archaeological finds is the skull of a very old species of humanity called the Neanderthal type. It was discovered in the cave of Feldhofen near the river Dussoldorf at the entrance of a ravine known as Neanderthal in 1857. At that time nothing could be positively declared as to the date of this skull as neither the collateral circumstances of its discovery nor the osteological experiments performed on it definitely indicated anything in that respect. Some people expressed their doubts as to whether it was really a human skull at all. In 1908, however, a skeleton was discovered in a grotto, near La Chapelle-aux Saints, in France, which finally established the fact that their existence in the Palaeolithic age a race with the characteristics of the Neanderthal man of which that was a specimen. The Neanderthal man differed so widely from the modern man that it was not so much of a different type of man as an altogether different species of humanity. Professor Elliot in his "Primitive Man" describes his as follows:—

"His short, thick-set, and coursely built body was carried in a half-stooping slouch upon shorts, powerful and half-flexed legs of peculiarly ungraceful form. His thick neck sloped forward from the broad shoulders to support the massive flattened head, which protruded forward so as to form an unbroken curve of neck and back. in place of the alteration of curves, which is one of the graces of the truly erect Homo-sapiens. The heavy over-hanging eye-brow ridges and receating forehead, the great coarse face, with its large eye-sockets, broad nose and receding chin combined to complete the picture of unattractiveness, which it is more probable than not was still further emphasised by a shaggy covering of hair over most of the body. The arms were relatively short, and the exceptionally large hands lacked the delicacy and the nicely balanced co-operation of the most distinctive human characteristics."

Final Judgment Not Yet

Although it has been proved to be almost certain that man first visited the earth much longer ago than the date allotted to his appearance by religious traditions, it is too early even now to hazard an opinion as to his first coming on earth. There are so widely different conjectures and guesses made by antiquarians that it will be wise if credit to them is differed till such time and that time I think, is not far—as the battle has been fought over and victory is declared for one school or the other. But, it should be noted that the success of the Anthropogenists shall in the last resort be determined by the progress of such sciences as geology, archaeology and paeleontology and anthropology as well as by the advancement of such collateral sciences as palaetiology, osteology and anthropometry.

It is by the help of the conclusion of these above-mentioned sciences that we hope to be able, one day, to unearth the first long chapter of human history which now lie buried under the stupendous loom-work of many thousand centuries. It is, however, very encouraging to note that through the ardent labours of the antiquarian savants records of aeons have been disintered in course of decades, and the material on which the future history of the past world will be based has already assumed considerable magnitude and is increasing year by year to the abiding glory of the human race.

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

BRAINS AND SYNTHETIC EGGS

KEY TO THE LONGER LIFE

BIGGER and better brains, reproduction of living organisms without benefit of parentage and the prolongation of the average span of human life are three closely-related studies now occupying the profound attention of the scientific world.

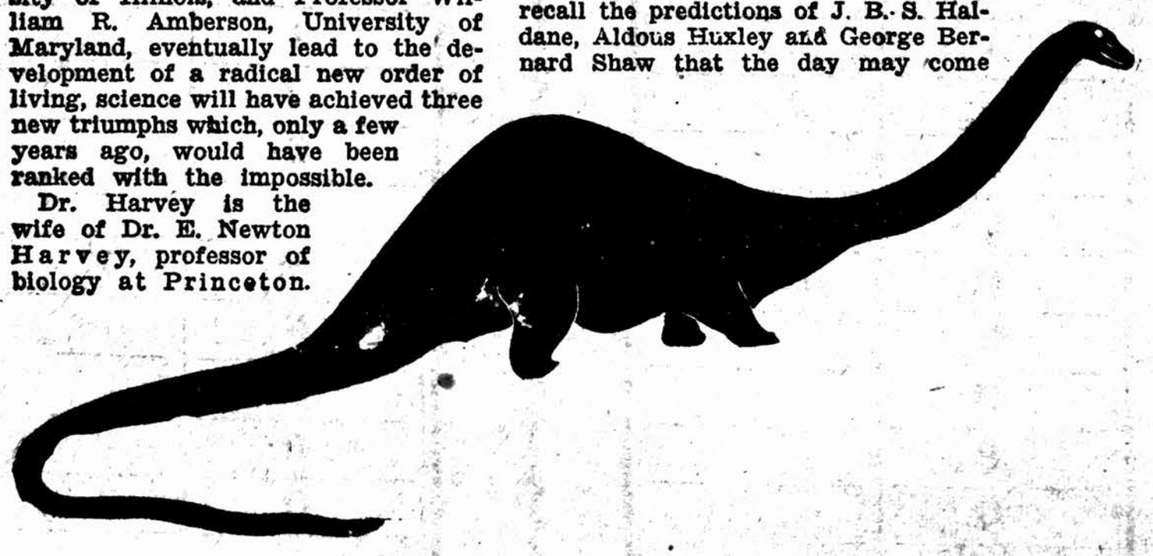
And if the amazing announcements of such distinguished biologists, psychologists and physiologists as Dr. Ethel Browne Harvey, of Princeton University; Dr. E. A. Culler, University of Illinois, and Professor William R. Amberson, University of Maryland, eventually lead to the development of a radical new order of living, science will have achieved three new triumphs which, only a few years ago, would have been ranked with the impossible.

Dr. Harvey is the wife of Dr. E. Newton Harvey, professor of biology at Princeton. She is a research worker in the department of biology at Princeton and has been conducting a series of experiments with the eggs of the sea-urchin at Woods Hole, Mass., and at Naples, Italy. The results of her experiments were presented before an assembly of noted scientists attending the recent meeting of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia and led to the conclusion that eventually parentage may become a thing of the past. For Dr. Ethel Browne Harvey offered apparently convincing evidence that inanimate organisms found in an inert protoplasmic jelly have been brought to life and caused to grow without the vital chromosomes of father and mother. Dr. Harvey, by a process which she calls "parthenogenetic merogeny," developed parentless organisms which she was able to keep alive and growing for thirty days and even longer.

In view of the success of Dr. Harvey's experiments, it is interesting to recall the predictions of J. B. S. Haldane, Aldous Huxley and George Bernard Shaw that the day may come when all living creatures, ranging from the lower orders to mammals and even to men and women, will be sired by a chemical.

Dr. William R. Amberson, professor of physiology, University of Maryland, has been at work on a series of experiments with cats in which he succeeded in substituting an artificial blood for natural blood. In the artificial blood sulphates provided a substitute for the normal chloride salts.

The most recent



Diplodocus, One of the Biggest Animals That Trod This Earth During the Reptilian Age, Had a Brain the Size of a Walnut and Was "Too Dumb to Live."

(Continued On Page 43)

TO WRESTLE FOR NOTHING

Magnificently-Built 17st Wrestler Willing To Tackle Any Challenger

Earl McCready 17st British Empire Wrestling Champion, who has defended his title on thirty occasions during the past five years, arrived in England recently and expressed his willingness to tackle any challenger in London—for nothing.

McCready, who holds a Master of Science degree from the University of Oklahoma and is a former Canadian and American collegiate amateur champion, turned professional shortly after the British Empire Games in Hamilton. Ontario, in 1930.

"I am extremely disappointed to find that the so-called 'all-in' wrestling has practically outside the genuine sport of wrestling in England," he said, "but if I can do anything to restore it to favour here you may be sure I shall do it.

"My offer is open to any genuine wrestler. He can choose any hall or gymnasium and can limit the onlookers to Pressmen. I should be glad of the opportunity to prove that real wrestling is worth watching."

McCready has been in touch with the Harringay Arena authorities, who may stage a wrestling show if a good programme could be drawn up.

Figures Of A Dying Epoch

FRITZ MANDL

(From An Austrian Correspondent)

"That Jew who exploits Spain."

This recent description of Austrian Arms King Fritz Mandl made by squat Minister Goebbels. Nazi verbal sharp-shooter, throws a vivid light on the conflict now taking place in Austria between the Austrian arms manufacturers and their German rivals who have established themselves in Austria by securing a majority holding of the shares of the Alpine Montagne Gesellschaft.

The scrap is of long standing. The Nazis have never liked Mandl personally. Forty one years of age, of average height, stocky, a typical Central European Jew in appearance. Mandl has never gone down with the Nazis.

But worse than his appearance as far as Nazis are concerned have been his politics. He took up Prince Starhemberg, Austrian aristocrat who, like Mandl, has never given up "wine, women and song" as Hitler has done. The association between these two adventurers had started before Fritz Mandl in 19[illegible]ed the fortunate of two million shillings left to him by his father Alexander, who had in turn inherited the family arms business from Zsiga Mandl who in 1881 had started a tiny powder factory in the Austrian hills.

From 1929 onwards, Fritz became the moving spirit behind the Heimwehr Fascists, led by the dapper Prince Starhemberg. Fritz supported them not only by cash contributions but far more important, supplied them illegally with all the arms they wanted to smash the Austrian Socialists in February, 1934.

Conflict Still Goes On

But there was one opponent Mandl did not smash—the Nazi organisation in Au[illegible]d this movement moved forward into even greater activity once the Socialists had been disposed of. Open "war" between the anti-Hitler Heimwehr and the Nazis was declared until it came to real war in July 1934, with Dolfuss as the chief victim with a bullet in his temple in the Austrian chancellery.

That conflict still goes on, but in a different form, in Austria today. The Heimwehr is finished. But the anti-Hitler resistance continues. And Mandl for the time being backs the resistance.

Not that there is any finality about any of the political decisions of Austria's pocket Zaharoff. He is too subtle-minded for that—and too well aware of the diversity of his connections. For Fritz Mandl has a fine bunch of arms interests. He not only runs the Hirtenberg Arms Factory in Austria. He is Director of a Dutch munition concern and Vice-President of the Grussbacher Steenkohlenbergwerke A.G. Through the Hirtenberg concern he has or has had interests in the munition works Patronenfabrik A. G., Lichtenworeth, the Jugapatronen and Metallwaren Fabrik A. G. of Magyar-Ovar, Hungary; Waffenfabrik Solothrun A.G.—Switzerland; and through the Schoenbeck Co., he has a connection with the Beforss Gun Works in Sweden. A man with such varied contacts cannot afford the luxury of making fixed political decisions.

Where there is trouble, there sooner or later, Fritz Mandl will appear. That, after all, is his business. Other men than he are interested in Spain. Other manufacturers of arms have also sent their guns and ammunition into the Iberian peninsula. The Germans have done so, like the others—and it is over this very matter that Mandl and the Nazis are once more a daggers drawn.

Fight Over Arms

It appears that a large fund to assist General Franco was this summer collected in Vienna and Budapest. Mantl subscribed generously and a considerable sum was collected. Mandl naturally expected that the arms this money was intended to buy would come from his own factories. But not a bit of it. Germans had also subscribed and the Nazi "Alpine Montagne Gesellschaft" gave freely. The outcome was that those who had raised the money decided to get the arms from Germany—and the A.M.G. was able to put one over on Fritz. The result is a violent dispute now raging between the Mandl and Thyssen Arms rings, and open abuse is being poured on Mandl by Goebbels and the Nazis.

Not that the peace of mind of Mandl is likely to be disturbed—whatever may happen to the peace of Europe. Fritz Mandl never allows his immense responsibilities to overwhelm him. He has the capacity for relaxation. Immensely wealthy, not only by modest Austrian, but by wider standards, he has one great passion—the game of chance. When no better game offers, he gambles at the nearby Casion in Baden—and even when he loses, he gains, for he has interests in the gambling concessions.

BEYOND PRICE

An unknown writer in the Book of Proverbs said; "As a man thinketh in his heart, so he is".

Two thousand years later it is impossible to put a man's job in life into better or more concise words—and that bears thinking about!

Strange, isn't it, that for two thousand years the secret of a successful and happy life has been broadcast for all to know, and that so few will believe it—and fewer still want to believe it?

Of course the "catch" is that behind these simple words lies the whole of psychological teaching and a great deal of hard work and self-discipline for any who want to carry them out in daily practice: and hardly anyone wants to bother. Nearly everyone prefers to gamble with Life instead of co-operating with it.

Yet the fact remains that we can think what we will and as we will. We can personally select for ourselves just what ideas we wish to hold before our attention at a given moment. We can think good or we can think evil. We can think ugliness or we can think beauty. We can look forward with hope or graze backwards with despair.

We can be kind or cruel, thoughtful for others or contemptuous of them. We can "choose". That is at once our privilege and our responsibility.

If we learn aright the art of self-management we shall live always, as one writer put it, "in the presence of the best". If we don't we don't want to—and that's all there is about it.

The power of selecting the ideas that shall occupy our minds is a power given only to a man. It is a treasure beyond price.—"John Bull".

BRAINS AND SYNTHETIC EGGS

(Continued From Page 42.)

experimental research work of Dr. E. A. Culler, of the psychological laboratory, University of Illinois, dealt with brain studies and was conducted with curare, the poison in which South American natives of the jungle dip their arrow tips. He found that the poison, when effectively administered, has a strange and mysterious effect on the wounded victim's brain. It develops an artificial dual personality. When fed to a subject the poison depresses the cortex of the brain in which learning normally takes place. When the subject learns to do anything in this depressed condition of mind the learning process utilizes a lower level of the nervous system. And when the effects of the poison have worn off and the subject has been restored to a normal state, there is no recollection of actions learned or performed while in that depressed state.

Testing a Subject at the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C., to Determine How Much Energy Is Needed to Sustain Life During Sleep. *(Photo by Courtesy Carnegie Institution.)*

Dr. Henry Hyman, of New York, Bringing an Apparently Dead Rabbit Back to Life by Means of Mild Electrical Charges and the Injection of Heart-Stimulating Drugs Directly into the Heart Tissue.

The precise relationship of brains to the longer life was emphasized a few days ago by Dr. Earnest Albert Hooton, professor of anthropology at Harvard University, when he said that scientists and engineers with the invention of tools which utilized more efficiently the supply of human intelligence and energy, have brought man up from the level of the ape.

The average life of an ape ranges from twenty to thirty-five years. The Biblical span of life allotted to man is three score years and ten, and medical science has every expectation of seeing that allotment exceeded by better brains and replacement of damaged tissue.

Even the lowly earthworm can grow a new head, or a new tail, or even a complete set of new brains to replace those lost through accident. Professor Marcel Avel, of the University of Bordeaux, France, reports to the French Academy of Science that if part of the front end of an earthworm is cut off an entire new head grows on, complete with a brain that controls the worm's organ of taste and its food-grinding apparatus. Strangely enough, the new brain does not seem to be an outgrowth of the spinal cord, but appears to develop independently out of ordinary body tissues. Study of how the earthworm accomplishes this regeneration of nerve and brain cells may lead to greater success in aiding the repair of damaged human nerve and brain tissue.

Just about one hundred million years ago two enormous animals trod this earth, but for a brief period only. One of them, a diplodocus, was 84 feet long and had a brain the size of a walnut. The other, a crested hadrosaurus, a branch of the dinosaur family, weighed about one hundred tons. Comparatively speaking, its head was very tiny, being only about two feet long and inside that head was a brain weighing less than two ounces.

Both these creatures quickly became extinct. They were simply too dumb to live. Dr. Charles W. Gilmore, a Smithsonian Institution curator, says the crested hadrosaurus "had just about sense enough to eat when it was hungry."

With better brains, parentless humanity and a larger, longer life to look forward to, it is worthy of passing note that Dr. Ira M. Freeman, associate professor of physics at the Central Y. M. C. A. College, Chicago, has it all figured out that the world has another billion years to go before anything can happen to wipe this earth out of existence.

A Two-Tailed Earthworm, Now in the Research Laboratories at Schenectady, N. Y. The Worm's Tail Had Been Chopped Off by Accident. Instead of Growing a New Tail, as Is Customary, This Earthworm Grew Two.

MORE IFNIANS FOR FRANCO

The 2,000 negroes from the Spanish African colony of Ifni, sent yesterday to the Teruel front by Franco, are only the first contingent of several thousands which Ifni chieftains have promised to the rebels, it was learnt in Gibraltar to-day, as a result of negotiations with General Franco's agents at San Fernando on January 16th.

A further 2,000 Ifnians have already arrived in Melilla, where German instructors will put them through a brief, high-pressure course of military training. They were transported from Ifni in armed rebel ships, conveyed by Italian destroyers. Yesterday contingent was rushed to the Teruel front because of the desperate need of the rebels for reinforcements. The second group will not be sent into active service, it is believed, until the beginning of February.

The Ifnians are recruited by being promised work at twelve posetas a day, and only the chiefs are aware that once in Spain the Ifnians will have to fight. The chiefs have been bribed by large sums of worthless German marks.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Old persons apart—sometimes even our young boys and girls begin to say: "Well every rose has its thorns so it is hopeless to expect anything else in this life. Man is born to sorrow and he might as well make up his mind to grin and bear it."

The trouble is that he neither grins nor bears it, at least not with a good grace. He simply grumbles, and scatters seeds of dolefulness wherever he goes. I would like to say to such folk that, instead of deploring the fact that roses have thorns, it would be far wiser to ponder the miracle by which a harsh, thorny, unkindly, unpromising bush, with as many prickles as a porcupine, should bear a flower which is the queen of the garden.

Isn't it just as easy to say that thorns have roses as that roses have thorns, and isn't it infinitely more comforting? Yes, it is just as easy to say, but not nearly as easy to believe. Why? Because our hearts and minds are much more set on looking for trouble than on expecting happiness, much more inclined to grumble than to rejoice, much more given to criticism than appreciation.

No one knows why it should be so. Everybody knows that it is. Yet what a joy it is to come upon a man who sees roses on thorns rather than thorns on roses. A man may have the best of health, yet lots of worries to ruin him down. Another man may never have known what it is to be really well, yet would feel he has so much to be grateful for in comparison to some others.

Of course there are certain such people who, whatever trails they have to bear, can show a smiling face to the world who are ready to sing praises if the sun shines for five minutes from their clouded sky. After all everyone has to face trouble and bear pain. The difference between one and another person is not that one has trouble and another has not. No, it is in the way the trouble is met, our individual reaction to it.

One man meets you on a wet day, and says: "What filthy weather! We haven't had a decent day for weeks! (As a matter of fact, we have had many, but he does not notice these things.) "This climate of ours is the rottenest in the wide world."

Another man, on the same day, says: "Thank Heaven for this wet spell! Those poor waterless villagers, whose wells all ran dry during the drought seem likely to get them filled again, I was in the park, too yesterday, and it's amazing how fresh and green the grass looked. Rain's a bit of a nuisance in town, but it's a fine thing to the country."

"What boots it to complain?" After all, what do we gain by looking at the dark side of things? Surely less than nothing. But ask the opposite question: "What do I gain by making a habit of looking at the bright side of things?"

Almost everything in life that's worth having. Besides, if we are here to help one another, there is no worse way than gloom and moodiness and foreboding. There is no better way than to carry about with us a hopeful spirit, quick to detect the silver lining of every cloud.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on 6th to 12th March 1938:—

1. Bro. Lal Khimandas
2. Sis. Sindhumati Deshpande
3. Bro. Devidas Mangesh
4. Bro. Sham Suddin Khan
5. Sis. Banoo Bharucha
6. Sis. Noreen Johnson
7. Bro. Soli Gazder
8. Bro. Vijaya Purandar
9. Sis. Kulsum Desai
10. Sis. Ramani Mehta
11. Bro. George Meyers
12. Bro. Jayant Parekh
13. Sis. Dolly Wykes
14. Sis. Silloo Naegamwalla
15. Bro. Shankar Kulkarni
16. Bro. Mahadev Mohite
17. Bro. Ganesh Hardikar
18. Sis. Savitri Patil
19. Sis. Sulochana Shah.

Sir Hemlata whom God called to Himself at such a tender age!

A PARROT AND A KABAR

(Gijubhai Badheka.)

There was a king. He had a parrot brought from Africa. The bird was of noble birth and gentle mien. He sang so very sweetly that the king loved him dearly and looked after his comforts keenly. For him, he made a golden cage, a diamond rock and bowls of pure silver. The richest fruit that the country produced formed the every day diet of the lucky bird.

The king visited the parrot every morning, opened the cage himself, and seated the bird on his lap. The parrot then sang sweetly, so that the king felt greatly pleased and much satisfied.

Now there lived a Kabar on a big neem (Azidarachta indica) tree opposite the king's palace in a snug little nest of shreds of cloth and tiny sticks of wood. Every day she saw the golden cage, the diamond rock and silver bowls of water, the king coming to the parrot, opening the cage himself and seating the parrot on his lap; and every day she thought herself very miserable.

At last she grew envious of the parrot of the golden cage. Once she murmured, "I wish, oh! I wish I were that singing bird yonder that I might enjoy the proud company of the king and taste the comforts of that priceless cage."

She thought, then, of entering into the cage, and enjoying the pleasures thereof, if ever chance favoured her; and she was always on the look out for the desired moment.

Once fortunately for the Kabar, it so happened that the king after his usual visit to the enchanting songster, went about his business without closing the doors of the cage. Just then the parrot took a fancy to go out and enjoy his natural freedom; and away he flew into the vast blue sky.

There was the cage left empty and there was the envious Kabar waiting for her chance. Down she flew to the golden cage, entered it and settled herself in her new home. While she was heartily enjoying the pleasures of the cage, she proudly thought, "Queen as I am of this golden cage now, there is no happier bird under the sun than mine own self"! The day she passed there merrily and happily, and she stayed overnight in the cage.

Early the next morning the king came there as usual and calling the parrot by his name Kasuku, wanted him to sing and please him. But there was no Kasuku inside; the songster was gone and the Kabar was there in his stead. No bird sang to the king.

The king did not know what had happened and as it was then too dark to see that a Kabar was inside the cage, he got a little vexed at the indifference of his supposed parrot friend. He took up a little stick and began in his anger to thrust at the poor little Kabar. The Queen of the Golden Cage now realised her true situation, and just to save herself from the approaching misfortune, she thought she should no longer keep silence and said:—

"Thrust at me not, oh angry king,
No thrust can make me sweetly sing;
The bird that sweetly sang, has left the cage,
And if 'twe' pleased you 'twe twe' I can make."

At once the king knew to his surprise that the bird inside was a Kabar. In his rage he flung open the door of the cage, caught the Kabar by her wings, and threw her out on to the hard pavement where she lay dead and was gone for ever.

The couplets in Gujarati are as under:—

"Ghonka Ghonki ma kar Raja,
Ghonke ame marie:
Sarava Sadavalo to udi gayo,
Keto Kal-bal, Kal-bal karie."

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Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE DOLLS

(M. E. E.)

The third of March is a day dedicated to all the little girls in Japan. It is the day of the Doll Festival. These dolls are not the ordinary dolls which are played with every day. They are very beautiful ceremonial dolls dressed exquisitely in ancient costume.

Dolls to represent the Emperor and Empress are the most highly valued of all and are essential to the set which usually consists of at least fifteen. The display is

"In a Hut"

"At Juhu."

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

set up in the best room of the house and many friends call during the day to see the dolls.

The Japanese people love their children deeply and this is perhaps the reason that even the poorest families deny themselves of their own requirements in order to purchase these expensive dolls for their little girls. When the holiday is over the dolls are carefully wrapped and stored away until the next year.

ALPHABETICAL PROVERBS
(Jacob Issacs.)

A lad's manners often shape his fortune.
Be humble, be wise.
Cleanliness is next to godliness.
Diligence is the best guarantee of success.
Example is better than percent.
First deserve, then desire.
God helps those who help themselves.
Honesty is the best policy.
It is dangerous to play with edge tools.
Jack of all trades, master of none.
Knowledge is Power.
Look before you leap.
Modesty has more thorns than beauty.
Necessity is the mother of invention.
One swallow does not make a summer.
Prevention is better than cure.
Quick promisers are commonly slow performers.
Rome was not built in a day.
Speak the truth and shame the devil.
The tree is known by its fruit.
Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown.
Valour is worth little with discretion.
Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise.
Xenophon counted the wise man happy.
Yesterday cannot be recalled.
Zeal in a good cause deserves applause.

GUESS IN THE DARK
(S. Marjorie.)

"Guess in the Dark" is great fun for a dozen or more players. The lights are turned out, and the hostess comes in with a big tray of things which she passes to the person next to her; and he in turn passes it on until the end of the line is reached.

These articles (variously assorted) may be retained for a moment and felt before being passed on. Most of the things are easy to identify, though beets and turnips might be mistaken for each other, and many more things might seem like something else, which only adds to the mystery and fun later on.

The hard part of the game comes when the lights are turned on and each guest is given a pencil and paper and told to write down all the things he can remember that were passed to him. The more articles and the more alike they might feel to be in the dark, the more fun this game will be!

CAUGHT BY A PENCIL
(Purshottam.)

Produce a pencil and ask your friend if he can make both ends—the top ends, of course—touch the table.

He will immediately say that it is impossible.

You then pick up the pencil and touch the table first with one end and then the other, and say:

"I didn't say anything about both ends touching at the same time, did I?"

Your friend will see that he has been caught.

A TOY BOW AND ARROW
(Manohar.)

Lots of good fun can be obtained from a little home-made bow and arrow, which is quite simple to make.

A hairpin, or short length of wire, is bent to form the back of

A little Fisher Girl at the Chowpatty Sands.
(Photo by Mr. J. Vyarawalla)

the bow, and a piece of elastic is stretched across for the string.

Matches which have been used make excellent arrows. One end of the match-stick should be sharpened and a small bead fixed on to give it weight. Then cut a notch at the other end to fit into the elastic before you shoot it.

TALL ONES
(Naju Lalkaka.)

During one day the human body generates enough heat to melt forty pounds of ice and boil the water obtained.

Wasps' nests catch fire on account of chemical action on the paper in the nest.

The smallest tree in Europe is the "dwarf willow", which grows only four inches high.

HE KNEW!
(Adhav.)

Uncle (annoyed at his nephew's school report): "Do you know that when Washington was your age he was head of the class?"

Nephew: "Yes, but when he was your age, Kaka, he was President of the United States."

REPLIES

DADA IS ALWAYS PLEASED TO RECEIVE LETTERS from all his sisters and brothers. Write to him whatever you like and whenever you will. He will keep in confidence all that you write to him. And your small difficulties, he will readily solve to the best of his ability.

SIS. MALTI AND KAMALA (Delhi): Thank you both for your nice letters. You must have been pleased to see daddy again! I hope he enjoyed the Congress. I had been there too, but for one day only. I don't mind you both sending me your letters under one cover. How is little Puran?

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss) ....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

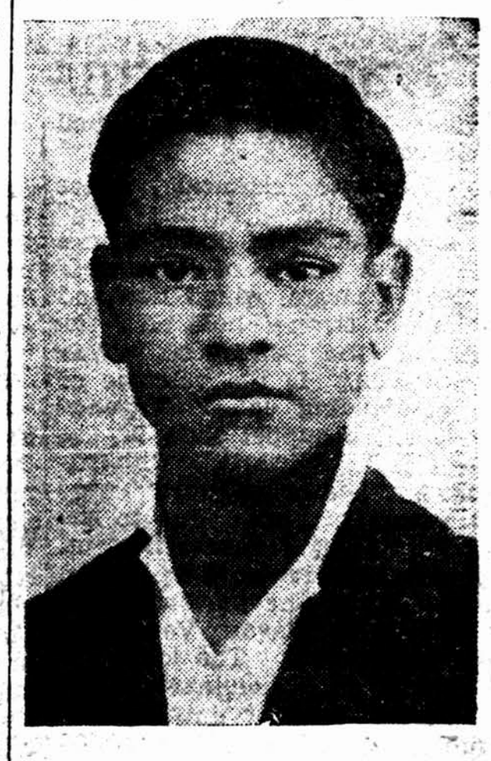
.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

BRO. ISHWAR SINGH (Lahore): You will receive your certificate in due course of time—perhaps even before you read this. You can certainly take part in the competitions: only please follow the rules carefully.

SIS. ANIS FATIMA (Lucknow): I never forget any of my sisters and brothers. I thank you so much for the nice little present you have sent me. I shall preserve it with care. Please do write to me often by all means. And if I can be of any service to you at any time, please let me know.

BRO. RANJANA HANDOO (Rangoon): Yes, Burma must certainly be full of beauty spots. I shall be so grateful to you if



Bro. Hasmukh P. Parikh

you send me some photos of the scenes. And if you send me your own photograph too, I shall be glad to publish in these columns. My love to you.

SIS. MIRA UNJRE (Bombay): Your enrolment form has been returned to you, because it never contained your guardian's signature. You see, that is very necessary. I hope you will send it back to me duly signed soon; then we shall be glad to send you the Certificate.

PRIZE WINNERS: You will please excuse us for the delay in sending to you the prizes you have won long back. They have now been despatched to one and all, and we shall appreciate your kindly owning their acknowledgment.

THE MIRROR GAME
(By Sis. Murudala.)

First of all two players must be chosen from the rest. One is the leader and the other the judge, and the leader must have a small mirror.

At the word "GO!" the players must scatter as far from the leader as they can, and he must try to reflect the mirror on to one of them. If he succeeds, the judge must call "CAUGHT!" and then that player changes places with the leader.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members; boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions; and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Bagged—Feeling Easy.

Clever Record Breakers!
(Photos by M. M. A. Madraswala)

Dance-Forms Of Burma, Java, Bali, And Ceylon

interpreted through them had Arabic origin.

The Javanese classical dance drama is called "Vayang-Vong" and is performed to depict stories of the great epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata, which had and still have a strong hold on the minds of the Javanese. This "Vayang-Vong" is the outcome of type of dancing called "Vayang-Kulit" or the puppet show or, as we call it in Sanskrit, "Chhaya-Nataka". Leather puppets were used formerly, but due to the efforts of recent Javanese Sultans, they have been replaced by human beings. Thus, the movements of the dancers of "Vayang-Vong" are often puppet-like. The idea of the puppet show dominates the dance art of many countries. For example, Japan has a similar idea in her dance of Straw Dolls, in which Japanese women with their picturesque costumes of straw and high top head-dress perfom this dance, keeping time with the beating of the drum.

In the "Vayang-Vong" rendering of the dramas based on the great Hindu Epics, the dramatic effect is heightened by the introduction of the clown in the play, which makes the play more colourful and hilarious. Though "Vayang-Vong" dramas are usually powerful, they lack the "Rasa-Abhinaya" as the dancers maintain throughout the play morbid facial expressions, with no change to synchronize with the movements of hands and feet. The local orchestra of the Javanese is called "Gamalan" which is highly sonorous and has a slow-paced melody. Like Hindu dancing, which has two forms, "Tandava" and "Lasya"—dancing for men and dancing for women—Javanese dancing too has two forms, "Aloes" and "Gagah."

Balinese Dances

Bali is the isle of nature in abundance. In Bali art is a living force and is part and parcel of the religion of the people. Bali is more awake, active and virile than Java and it is inhabited by Hindus who worship Shiva, Brahma and Vishnu. Gifts of nature are in profusion in Bali and people can afford the leisure of art. Unlike as in Java, in Bali dancing is not restricted to the Royal palaces. Balinese dancing is mainly religious and dancers while dancing get into a trance and this period of inactivity is supposed to be the time when gods enter the body of the dancers. Their costumes are of variegated colours and are delicately fashioned. These dances have some similarities, specially in the footwork, with Indian dancing. The outstanding forms of Balinese dancing are Legong, "Garuda" and "Lasem" performed either with fans or wings and they are mainly dances of the young ones. All these dances are performed with supple and graceful movements. Most of the Balinese dances are performed in the Hindu temples

(Continued From Page 7.)

or under the shade of banyan trees. The festival-dance of Bali is called "Galoeugan" performed twice a year to pay homage to the God of Love.

Ceylon And Its Dance Forms

Ceylon which is also known to us as Lanka or the Land of Ravana, has Buddhism as its main religion. Any Indian visiting Ceylon would atonce be struck by the thought as to how meagre a record of Ramayana and Mahabharata has been left in Ceylon These Epics play very little part in the folklore of the Sinhalese and very few places commemorate their incidents such as Nuwara-Eliya, "the glade of Ravana's city," or "Citi-Eliya" Sita's glade. To the Sinhalese, Mahavansa, the "Genealogy of the Great" and Culmavansa, its sequel, make greater appeal, as they deal with the Jataka story of Lord Buddha.

Most important of all forms of dancing in Ceylon is the Kandyan dancing, which derives its name from Kandy, a hill station that was a great Capital in the times of the Sinhalese rulers. According to a legend. Kandyan dancing originated at the time of the landing of Male Rajurus in Ceylon. He was sent from the Himalayas to cure the brother of the King Vijaya of Bengal who had fallen a victim to the love of Kuveni, a Yaksha Princess of Ceylon. The Kandyan dancers' costume is supposed to be a part of the dress worn by Male Rajurus.

The Kandyan dancing has its sub-divisions into the Uddaki, the Naiaddi, the Pantheru, the Kada-Haramba, the Rath-Thala. and the Ves. The last is the most exquisite and virile of all. All these dances are done by males only with the accompaniment of drum cymbals, singing and, at times, blowing of the "shankha" or conch. The secrets of these dance arts are jealously guarded by the dancers and kept within their own families as far as possible. All these dance forms have important foot-work and the path traced by the feet on the ground is either circular or zigzag or like the arrangement of lotus petals or square or a straight line. The movements of the hands are rough and definite and four fingers of each hand are held tightly together with the thumbs apart. The most interesting movement of the dance is the "Lalithe" or shudder of the arm of shoulder muscles.

Song-Poems

In Sinhalese folklore, "Vannamas." the song poems, play the greatest part. (The word Vannamas is a changed form of the word Varnama. which means description). There are eighteen Vannamas in all, which describe the movements and the gait of the birds and animals, i.e. Nagvannama deals with the movement of the serpent.

The music of these Vannamas much depends upon the measured beat or "Tal". For example, Turangavannama shows the movements of the horse by the use of the "Pada" on the drum. Galloping is expressed by the sound "Donki Donki Donki Dondon." while trot is expressed by "Donkirikita Donkirikita Donkirikita Donkirikita and the dancer manages his steps accordingly.

The drum plays the greatest part in the Sinhalese music and dancing and there was a time when drum playing was a royal music in Ceylon and was played more than seven times a day in the Royal palaces. In my opinion Ceylon does not possess any delicate instrument, as most of the dancing and music is done in the open air and it is to the palaces and courts we owe the origin and development of the stringed and delicate instruments.

Devil Dancing

Devil dancing also plays a great part when epidemics spread. Devil dancing is also a form of polytheism and is found in many countries. The devil dancing of Ceylon may have originated from the Tamils of the South India. Amongst Tamil labourers who work in the Ceylon tea gardens there is 'Mariai' dancing done to honour the goddess Mariai, the goddess of pestilences.

In the north of Ceylon there is "Kolattam" dancing performed by children with sticks in their hands, which gives one the idea of the English May Pole or the Kathiawari "Rasa" dances. Somewhat similar to the Garba dances of Gujarat is the Kummi dancing of girls amongst the Tamil families.

Parahera

Amongst the beautiful arts of antiquity yet surviving in Ceylon there is Kandyan Parahera, which takes place every year in the August-moon. This is an ancient ceremony with the peculiar blending of pompus pogeantry and religious enthusiasm. At the time of Parahera the whole of Ceylon throngs to Kandy, the hill-sation, and makes the Parahera procession one of inspiring grandeur of the traditional dance arts of Ceylon.

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HEROES OF THE NEGRO RACE

Booker Taliaferro Washington

(1856-1915)

By F. Cook, (B.A., Oxon).

The bitter experience of world events has taught us the importance of political power, and Booker Washington's attitude to politics may prevent us from realising the immense value of his life and service.

His sentiments are indeed at times like those of a successful self-made man who wants to be sure of plenty of obliging skilled workmen to carry out his schemes. And undoubtedly much of the support which he received from white magnates was due to their belief that he was training Negroes to be more useful to them.

Nevertheless, his ideals for his race were prosperity, self-respect and peace, and we shall see with what sincerity and single-mindedness he worked to bring them into being.

Much the most interesting account of his life is found in his own autobiography, "Up from Slavery". He was the child of a Negress slave who worked as cook to a wealthy white family. His father was an unknown white man. His mother and her three children lived in a tiny cabin. with no glass in the windows and no floor-boards on the ground.

The children ate scraps of food when they were lucky—"a piece of bread here and a scrap of meat there. It was a cup of milk at one time, some potatoes at another" They slept on a heap of old rags. This was in the days of the Civil War, and Booker well remembered waking at night and watching his mother praying for freedom.

When at last the Proclamation of Emancipation was given effect in the South, it was not long before the first exaltation changed into sober realisation of the new responsibilities. The Government did nothing to help the Negroes through the first stages of independence, and the few Christian schools which were set up only touched the fringes of the problem. Negroes on the whole were totally lacking in book-learning, were aimless in their pursuits and slipshed in their methods, and were regarded as irresponsible by even the most tolerant whites.

Never Tired Of Learning

There was a pitiful desire to get learning, apparently the key to comfortable living and easy jobs. Booker's mother was ambitious for her children and although his Negro step-father insisted in the boy's doing a full day's work in the salt furnaces, she contrived that he should take evening classes with the young Negro teacher who began to teach school in their district.

Young Booker was never tired of learning. The long hours of manual toil never damped his enthusiasm. At 17 he realised his greatest ambition and left home for the Hampton Institute for the training of Negroes. He was invited to swwep a class room as his entrance examination, and this he did so thoroughly. sweeping and dusting every inch at least four times, that he was accepted as a pupil and allowed to work as janitor in return for most of his board.

For three years he worked and studied, and after two years teaching elsewhere he returned as an instructor. He felt that now he had become a civilised being, accustomed to sanitary conditions. personal cleanliness and good table manners. He yearned to share all his gain with others of his race—sheets on the bed. daily baths, regular use of the tooth-brush were concrete agents of civilisation, producing self-respect and its accompanying virtues.

Skill at his trade as brick mason had given him social value, and his new ideals a sense of vocation. For some time his special job at Hampton was the care of 100 Red Indian students who had been brought in as an experiment by the Principal. He gained their confidence and developed a sense of friendliness between them and the Negro students

Life At Tuskegee

The Principal of the Institute was watching him, and in 1881 he was at last given the opening which was to establish him for all time as an outstanding leader in this most difficult time of Negro history. At Tuskegee two jealous men, one a former slave, the other a former owner, understood how much a school was needed and sent for a teacher. It was thought then that only a white man could take such a responsibility, but the Principal of Hampton recommended Booker Washington. He was accepted.

He opened school in a shack so dilapidated that the senior scholars used to hold an umbrella over his head when he heard recitations in rainy weather. He was forced to limit his students to forty in number.

After 34 years' work he had 1,537 students, 197 teachers (all Negroes) who taught 38 trades and professions, and the school owned 2,000 acres of land on which stood more than 100 substantial buildings. But most important of all he had established throughout America the fact that Negroes were perfectly capable of handling the larger tasks of organisation and administration in society; and this, in these days of colour-hatred and fear, was no mean achievement. It lifted the ladder up which Negroes are still climbing, with surer feet and visions in their eyes that Washington would neither have understood nor, perhaps, approved.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Don't Miss Your Copy

How Our Bodies Work

Illustrating with working models the many operations of the human body, a novel exhibition recently opened at the New York Museum of Science and Industry resembles the side show of a modern amusement park. By pressing buttons, turning cranks, and pulling levers, visitors can test their strength, their lungs, and their voices and see for themselves how blood circulates, how their muscles work, and a host of other interesting details. Controlled by a maze of motors, the exhibits provide a fascinating introduction to the mysteries of human anatomy and physiology.

Bending over a curious smell machine, the visitor can produce burnt, fruity, or putrid odours at the mere touch of a lever. Striking a note on a piano keyboard lights a series of bulbs to show the range of the human voice. Pressing buttons that protrude from various parts of a plaster torso results in the illumination of charts showing what might be the cause of pain in any specific part of the body, while twirling the dials on another exhibit shows the visitor how much longer he may reasonably expect to live. Other push-button exhibits are supplemented by wall charts, graphs, and anatomical displays that provide the museum visitor with a scientific peep show on the structure and operation of the human body.

MECHANICAL DESIGNER TURNS OUT NEW TEXTILE PATTERNS

Shifting mirrors and lenses within a compact projector provide two textile designers in a New York studio with an endless array of patterns suitable for print fabrics, wall paper, carpets, and upholstery.

Small cardboard disks, each holding a different basic design, are placed in the projector and the image is thrown upon a ground-glass viewing screen. As the machine is operated, the design shifts on the screen into an infinite number of variations Watching the shifting patterns appear in colour on the screen, the designers can stop the machine at any time to record any pattern that strikes their fancy.

MOUNT FOR SPARE WHEEL MAKES CHANGING EASY

Changing tires on automobiles is made easier with the novel wheel mount. The spare wheel is held in the luggage compartment in a special hinged frame. When the frame handle is pulled gently, the wheel moves out of the compartment and is lowered easily to the ground. The process is reversed in storing away the wheel with the flat or blown-out shoe that has been removed from the axle.

ELECTRIC HEATER HELPS START CAR

Fastened permanently to the motor, a new electric heater insures easy starting of an automobile engine in cold weather. To warm the gas mixture in the intake manifold, the unit is plugged into a convenient electric outlet by means of a connecting cord, which is detached after the motor has been started. The heater is especially designed for use in cases where cars are left in unheated garages, or in localities having very cold winters.

ALARM LOCK BALKS CAR THEFTS

Burglarproof doors are now available for installation on cars of any make or model. Recessed buttons in a circular row on the outside of the door are pressed in a predetermined order to open the lock. If the wrong combination is pressed, an electric mechanism sounds an alarm bell to attract the notice of passers-by.

Police "Lasso" Bandit Cars With Grapnels On Bumpers

Clamped securely to the front bumper of a police automobile, a new device recently tested in Portland, Ore, is designed to bring the cars of fleeing motorists safely to a halt. An automatic hook snaps over the rear bumper of the pursued car as police overtake it on the road. The police car then applies its brakes and wire cable is paid out by a spring-operated reel that forms a part of the unit, to drag the fleeing automobile to a stop.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Teacher: "Tommy, what is your great ambition?"

Tommy: "To wash mother's cars."

* * *

At a bazaar a popular beauty said to a millionaire peer, "A shilling for a cup of tea, but 2s. 6d. if I take a sip first".

"Here's 2s. 6d.,' said the peer; "and now give me a clean cup."

* * *

The teacher was trying to impress upon her young pupils the importance of being original

She illustrated by saying: "Mickey, repeat these sentences in your own words: 'I see a cow. The cow is pretty. The cow can run.'"

Mickey, a film addict, said: "Boy, lamp de cow. Ain't she a honey? An' I ask you, kin she take it on de lam?'

* * *

"I consider,' said the motorist to a stout woman of plebeian aspect with whom he had collided, "that the fault was entirely yours, madam, for standing gaping about in the middle of the road in that manner."

"I was not gaping about," retorted the irate woman. "I was inhaling a taxi."

* * *

Mrs. Hobson was anxious to learn the latest about her neighbour's accident, and, turning to her husband, who was reading the paper, she said: "'James, did you see anything in the paper about Mr. Parker running over his mother-in-law?"

"Not yet,' replied Mr. Hobson. "I haven't come to the sporting news."

* * *

The master of the house, exasperated beyond endurance by the cooking, had the cook up before him.

After a long tirade upon her shortcomings, he pointed to the table.

"Look at that piece of bacon I've served to your mistress," he said. "Absolutely uneatable. And this piece I've taken myself isn't much better.'

* * *

He entered the newspaper office in a manner that suggested murder. He reached the counter and took a newspaper from an inner pocket.

"I was intensely shocked this morning to read in this wretched paper an intimation of my engagement," he said.

The man behind the counter looked at him with some concern.

"I'm almost beside myself with rage," the agitated man went on. "I can't tell you how angry I am. I'm worried. My 'fiancee' is worried. I'm dreadfully worried. My fiancee is dreadfully annoyed. We are all annoyed. Give me fifty copies of the paper."

* * *

"'Ow 'ave you got on?" inquired a supporter of the returning captain of his team.

"We've won 1—0."

"'Ad a good ref.?'

"Nothing to grumble about," replied the captain. "In fact, 'e only blew his whistle once."

"Only once?"

"Yes," said the player, "and that was when he blew for the police!'

* * *

"How deep is this lake?" asked the interested visitor.

"Well, sir," said the guide, "we don't know the actual depth, but last year a young Australian came here for a swim, dived in, and didn't come up to the surface again."

"And weren't you able to rescue him?'

"No, but next day we received a cablegram from Australia asking us to send on his clothes!"

Strolling along a railway platform, a man dropped a shilling through a crack in the planking. A friend came along a minute later and found him squatted down industriously poking a pound note through the treacherous cranny.

"What are you doing?" inquired the friend.

"Trying to make it worth my while to tear up this board!'

* * *

The clergyman was annoyed to find that an old man had fallen asleep during the sermon two Sundays running

"If you keep your grandfather awake," he told the little boy beside him, "I'll give you a penny every week."

For the next two weeks grandpa was attentive to the sermon, but the third week he slept soundly again.

The clergyman sent for the boy.

"Didn't you promise to keep him awake if I gave you a penny a week?" he said.

"Yes, but grandpa gives me sixpence not to disturb him."

Woolgathering is the chief activity of the Australians.

An oval is another name for a cricket pitch.

Mephistopheles is the stage name of the devil.

Vodka is a well-known river in Russia.

* * *

The visiting minister, after a very, could winter's drive, arrived a few minutes before Evensong at an out-of-the-way church to find a steaming-hot whisky toddy thoughfully left for him in the vestry. Without touching it, however, he proceeded to robe himself and called for the verger.

"My friend," he said, beaming at his would-be benefactor, "I do sincerely appreciate your kindness and thoughtfulness in providing for me a hot drink that would appear to be a—er—a stimulant. But I must gratefully decline for three reasons. In the first place I am a lifelong teetotaler; secondly, I am making Temperance the subject of my sermon this evening; and, thirdly, I've had one already."

"Fine day to-day, Jarge," said Giles, meeting a neighbour outside the village inn. "Spring in the air to-day!"

"Eh?" said Jarge, who was slightly deaf.

"I said, 'Spring in the air today" repeated Giles.

"Eh?"

"Spring in the air."

"Why should I: why should I?"

* * *

Grandad leaned over his gate, watching young George tuning up his motor-cycle. Volubly he recounted some of the various kinds of hard riding on or behind horses of his own youth.

"Well," said George, "get on this pillion and I'll give you a spin up the road and back!"

Grandad, prestige at stake, accepted the challenge and once on his perilous perch clung for dear life to George till he was at last returned safely.

"How did you like it? " asked a neighbour as George rode away.

"I don't rightly know," he replied, "but I do be sure that if I'd come off so would that young Garge!"

Our Humorist At Large

"Little good for nothing! Bottom of your class again!

"I know, dad, but you promised me a watch if I were top, and I know your business has been bad, so I tried to save you expense."

"You guarantee that this rain coat is weatherproof."

"Yes, sir, all except the button-holes."

The Lean One: "Anyhow, I can at least get into a telephone box without pressing button B as you do."

"Is the seat well to the front?"

"So much so, sir, that if it were further forward your name would appear on the programme."

"What makes you think Mrs. Murphy has gone up in the world?"

"Well, she tosses off 'er gin as if she 'ad enough money for another."

"Struth, Bill, I ain't see you since you were five—why you haven't changed a bit."

AN INDIAN DANCER IN JAVA

(Top left) :—Prince Prabhuvinoto and Nataraj Vashi in Javanese costumes with a Javanese Court danseuse; (Top right) : Nataraj Vashi. (Bottom left)—Nataraj Vashi; (Bottom right) :—Arjun killing the boar and clowns watching it. On the left is Shiva as Kirat-rupa.

Kandyan Dancers of Ceylon.

Kandyan "Orchestra."

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